MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1981

Assassination Aftermath

Security Situation -- AFP characterized the atmosphere in Cairo as calm immediately after the shooting of President Anwar as-Sadat and into the following morning. It said security arrangements around the late president's home had been eased while security around the national broadcasting offices and other key locations was still "massive."

Abu Ghazalah on Assassins -- Cairo radio cited AL-AKHBAR as reporting that Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah had identified the persons responsible for killing President as-Sadat as one officer and three civilians. He went on to say that they do not belong to any organization within the armed forces.

People's Assemby Session -- In a Cairo radio relay of the 7 October People's Assembly session, Deputy Speaker Sayyid Zaki read an assembly resolution expressing that body's unanimous decision to nominate Vice President Husni Mubarak to the post of president. Later in the proceedings, Zaki read a message from Mubarak in which he accepted the nomination.

13 October Referendum -- Cairo radio reported that the referendum on the People's Assembly nominee for president, Vice President Mubarak, is to be held on 13 October. The radio had previously reported that the voting was to take place on 12 October.

'Ali on Peace Process -- According to MENA, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that Egyptian policy toward the peace process will continue, as stated by Vice President Mubarak in his 6 October statement. He added that established timetables will remain unchanged and working groups will convene meetings on schedule.

Begin Message to Mubarak -- Jerusalem radio broadcast a communique issued after a special session of the Israeli Cabinet. It indicated that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had sent a telegram of condolences to Vice President Mubarak expressing confidence that "President as-Sadat's peace legacy" would continue. The communique noted the Cabinet's decision that Begin will represent Israel at As-Sadat's funeral on 10 October. However, a later radio report said that Egyptian authorities have doubts about security arrangements for the Israeli leader, indicating that he may not therefore be allowed to attend.

Egyptian National Front Statements -- In a statement broadcast by Tripoli radio, Egyptian National Front Secretary General Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli stressed that his organization does not consider Vice President Mubarak responsible for all the "errors" of As-Sadat's regime. Ash-Shadhli called on Mubarak to take a "good initiative" by releasing all political detainees, abolishing the state of emergency and freezing all the "fascist repressive laws" issued by As-Sadat, notably the "law of shame" and the laws governing the press and the bar. The Egyptian National Front's attitude toward the new leadership will be governed by the extent it fulfills these demands, he indicated. The statement also carried a strong warning to foreign powers against "any form of intervention," asserting that the struggle for power inside Egypt concerns only the Egyptian people. Identifying itself as the Voice of Arab Egypt, Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio later broadcast another statement by Ash-Shadhli that called on the Egyptian people to stage "stormy popular demonstrations" in the name of freedom and democracy and for the release of detainees. Ash-Shadhli urged the armed forces and police to support such demonstrations and ignore orders to oppose them.

Madrid radio reported that the Egyptian National Front told EFE that General ash-Shadhli had no direct connection with the attack on As-Sadat.

Further Middle East Reaction to Assassination -- Manama Radio carried a statement by Bahraini Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Jawad Salih al-'Urayyidh asserting that despite Bahrain's disagreement with President as-Sadat's approach to the Palestinian question, it denounces all violence and extends condolences to the victims' families and to the Egyptian people. The Lebanese Christian border enclave Voice of Hope radio accused Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of planning the assassination and urged the Egyptian people to punish him as soon as possible.

Among further comment hostile to As-Sadat, Iranian deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi said in a Tehran radio interview that the United States may find another "filthy pawn" to replace As-Sadat and asserted that the Americans are afraid of the "revolutionary rage" of the Egyptian people. He said the assassination serves as a warning to the "mercenary pro-American governments in the region" that pretended to oppose As-Sadat while in reality serving the United States and Israel. Reporting from Beijing, AFP noted that while Chinese officials expressed sorrow over As-Sadat's death, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, currently on a visit to the PRC, said without referring directly to As-Sadat that the world is witnessing the initial breakdown of the Camp David agreement, marked by the collapse of one of its symbols. Meanwhile, the Jordanian paper AD-DUSTUR, reviewed by Amman radio, said As-Sadat had failed to offer the Egyptian people a convincing alternative to pan-Arabism and could maintain neither Egypt's independence nor its neutrality. Asserting that a special phase of Egyptian history ended with the death of As-Sadat, AD-DUSTUR warned that Egypt's new rulers will only cause more problems and suffering for their country if they persist in As-Sadat's policies. The Voice of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, broadcasting from Aden, claimed that Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id is "not far from the same end as As-Sadat."

Libyan Opposition

SUNA reported the announcement in Khartoum of the formation of the Libyan National Salvation Front, an organization proposing to eliminate Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and establish democracy in Libya. The announcement was made at a press conference by Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryif, the front's spokesman. He said the front's membership includes a number of former Al-Qadhdhafi government officials and Revolution Command Council members, diplomats, officers, intellectuals, professors, businessmen and students. Al-Muqaryif went on to say that the struggle against Al-Qadhdhafi will be waged in the military, propaganda and political spheres. The text of a statement issued by the front on 7 October and carried by SUNA said that after overthrowing the Libyan leader a presidential council and a provisional government are to be formed and that this would be followed first by general elections for a constituent assembly and later by elections to select a head of state.

Iran

Uproar Over Bazargan Speech -- In a speech to the Majlis broadcast live by Tehran radio, former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan described the current violence in Iran as a "terrifying fire" from which everyone will suffer. Asserting that innocent people are being killed and injured in the streets and in their homes for no reason, he said dissidents "sacrificed" in the streets and revolution courts for their criticism and deviation "are our dearest ones and are the hope of the country." He said neither the clergy nor the dissidents have links with the United States and asked rhetorically why people consider the spilling of each other's blood justifiable and even obligatory. Soon after he said this, other Majlis deputies interrupted him, accused him of links with America and forced him to stop speaking. According to the radio, which cut its live transmission of the session during the uproar over Bazargan's remarks, a number of deputies walked out in protest and the session briefly adjourned. The radio also noted that a group of bazaar merchants and employees subsequently marched to the Majlis building to protest Bazargan's remarks. They chanted slogans against America and liberals and approved a resolution calling for a purge of liberal deputies from the Majlis.

Air Crash Claim -- Mohsen Reza'i, revolution guards commander, told a press conference, according to AFP, that the 29 September C-130 crash that took the lives of Iranian military leaders may have been caused by electronic interference generated by U.S. AWACS aircraft or the actions of American agents.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio claimed that an Iranian fighter shot down an Iraqi plane before it was able to complete its bombing mission on the Abadan front. The radio also broadcast an Iranian Armed Forces communique that admitted the loss on 6 October of an Iranian fighter aircraft in the Al-Faw region of Iraq. From the Iraqi side, an armed forces communique transmitted by INA said antiaircraft defenses downed an enemy plane in the southern sector of the battlefield.

Kuwaiti-Iranian Relations

KUNA reported that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah sent a message to the UN Security Council accusing the Iranian Air Force of repeatedly attacking Kuwaiti border positions. Calling on the UN Security Council to adopt measures to prevent Iran from such incidents, Shaykh Sabah said Iran will bear "full responsibility" for any repetition of these incidents, which will prove without doubt that Iran is attacking Kuwaiti positions deliberately. Meanwhile, INA cited the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' as reporting that Kuwaiti planes intercepted and drove off three Iranian aircraft violating Kuwaiti airspace on 6 October.

Lebanon

The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that parts of the Sannin heights came under heavy artillery fire from Syrian and allied batteries on the afternoon of 7 October.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP REPORTS BEIRUT MARCH AFTER AS-SADAT'S DEATH

JN071922 [Editorial report] (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic at 1547 GMT on 7 October 1981 carries a poor to fair voice recording of the mammoth popular march by Lebanese, Palestinian and Egyptian masses held in Beirut on 7 October at the invitation of the joint command to celebrate traitor As-Sadat's downfall. Participants in march roamed the streets of western Beirut shouting slogans against As-Sadat and traitors and regrouped at Beirut Arab University where speeches were delivered.

Dr Hikmat Abu Azyd delivered a speech on behalf of the Egyptian Nationalist Movement, in which she expressed the Egyptian masses' joy over As-Sadat's assassination and their pride in their armed forces which carried out this operation. She called on the Egyptian people to continue dealing blows to the remaining clique of traitors to enable Egypt to return to the Arab fold and to be alert to enemies who will try to obstruct the march they have launched by killing As-Sadat.

Salim Sabbagh delivered a speech on behalf of the Lebanese National Movement, praised 'Abd an-Nasir's soldiers who carried out this heroic act and greeted them on behalf of Lebanese masses.

Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] delivered a speech, discussing how enemies and As-Sadat have tried to sow despair in hearts of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution. He said that As-Sadat's assassination has given Palestinians new hope because the Egyptian people now stand with the Palestinian people. Abu Iyad said that As-Sadat's assassintion yesterday "was an assassination of despair that imperialists were trying to implant in our hearts. It was an assassination of all forms of treason which they wanted to export to this region. It was an assassination of all the humiliation and defeat that As-Sadat has imposed on us as an Arab nation and on the Egyptian people in particular. It was an assassination of all the options and the treasonous courses." Abu Iyad added: "It was also a joy to every revolutionary. Let all the agents and traitors weep now. We, the revolutionaries have the right to rejoice. Every revolutionary in this Arab nation has the right to rejoice."

VOP ON SIGNIFICANCE OF 'ARAFAT'S ASIAN VISIT

JN051933 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1519 GMT 5 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Within the coming hours, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will make a comprehensive Asian tour during which he will visit a number of friendly states like the PRC, Vietnam, Japan and the Soviet Union.

Brother, Abu 'Ammar's visit to Japan will be the first of its kind in the history of Palestinian-Japanese relations. During this visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar will meet with high officials, including the prime minister, and with party and parliamentarian figures who are considered the most ardent supporters of our national rights and the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO among the Japanese popular leadership.

Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to the PRC comes to entrench important visits by a number of the brother leaders in the Palestinian revolution, all these visits having been successful and having achieved tangible results. This is due to the PRC's constant and unconditional response to all the Palestinian revolution's demands for material and moral support.

Similar is the case with Vietnam. A Vietnamese top-level political and military delegation was visiting us some days ago and conveyed to brother Abu 'Ammar a present from the Vietnamese revolutionaries and people to the Palestinaian people's revolutionaries as a token of the strong historical relations linking the Palestinian and Vietnamese people, thus affirming that these relations would continue on the basis of revoluionary interaction between the already victorious revolution and the revolution which is making its way toward victory.

As regards the visit to the Soviet Union, the Palestinian revolution -- needless to say -- has always aspired to and worked with all responsbility and loyalty to develop relations of friendship and alliance with the great Soviet Union since the revolution is aware that the Soviet Union is the strongest supporter of the struggle of the peoples aspiring to achieve freedom and determine their fate, particularly our Palestinian people, who look up to the Soviet Union as their good friend and one who supports them without limits in all fields.

The PLO's relations with the Soviet Union acquire special importance at this stage in particular -- the stage of the coordinated U.S. imperialist-reactionary attack against the national positions in the Arab region which has culminated in the strategic and military cooperation agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv. Thus, the revolution has always been and will continue to be among the major vanguard forces in this region calling, with all awareness and responsibility, for the inevitability of developing Arab-Soviet relations not only proceeding from the premise of pure interest but also from a moral premise. Indeed, the Soviet Union -- which has built our Arab armies; supplied several of our states and peoples with a strong industrial base; and given a lot of international support for our issues -- should be in the minds and thoughts of many of those decision-makers in our region as an indispensable friend and a force that radically differs from the enemy: the United States, which is the source of the problems and tragedies in our region.

Thus we view Brother Abu 'Ammar's coming visit as a big and important step in developing Arab-Soviet relations and a new beginning for a wide-scale political move to besiege the vicious political onslaught being carried out by our enemies in the entire world.

'Arafat Speaks in Beijing

NC080846 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, has begun his official talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chinese officials. The first round of talks dealt with reviewing developments on the international scene and the latest developments of the Palestine problem.

Afterwards the Chinese premier gave a banquet in honor of Brother Abu 'Ammar and the delegation accompanying him. Premier Zhao welcomed brother Abu 'Ammar and affirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people's problem and their just struggle to obtain their legitimate rights.

Replying, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are witnessing the beginning of the failure of Camp David with the downfall of one of its symbols.

He thanked the Chinese premier for the warm welcome accorded to the Palestinian delegation and lauded the PRC which has been a support for us since the launching of our armed revolution. He said: Your continued support for us in the military and political fields has effectively contributed to helping us overcome the difficult obstacles we have met.

He added: The Palestinian and Lebanese fighters in the joint forces appreciate the stand of your friendly country on the side of our revolution and its support for our people's just cause by extending a helping hand in times of difficulty. With the support of friends, free men and honorable people in the world, our Palestinian and Lebanese people have been able to stand fast in the face of all the vicious and criminal plots of the Zionist enemy against our people inside and outside the occupied territories with the support of the U.S. Administration.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The failure of the aggressive Zionist plan in the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war last August was a significant landmark in the history of our long struggle. We must take into consideration the fact that the enemy is preparing for a large-scale military operation against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in continuation of this criminal policy of the Zionist enemy.

He affirmed that this policy could not have been carried out if it were not for the unlimited support of U.S. imperialism for Israel.

Speaking about the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Palestinian revolution, as it is facing this serious strategic alliance and this arrogant imperialist policy, finds itself in a difficult and serious situation. But our people, who are strengthened by the support of friends and honorable people of the world, are determined more than ever before to face up to aggression.

Addressing the Chinese premier, Abu 'Ammar said: Under these difficult conditions we look toward your friendly country, while confident, as we have always been, that it will support us and back us in all the fields of our political and military struggle. A fighter who appreciates the friends who support his military capabilities because of their belief in the line of armed struggle to defeat aggression, appreciates political support for the just cause of our people to achieve their legitimate rights, including their right to return and to self-determination, as well as their right to establish an independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital, over the Palestinian national soil. This is in accordance with internation law and tne UN resolutions, foremost of which is UN resolution 3236, as a condition for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the area.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Camp David plot was aimed at liquidating our revolution and imposing capitulationist solutions on our people and on the area. The series of vicious wars we have faced and the bombs that were recently dropped on the heads of our Lebanese and Palestinian masses are the direct result of this ugly conspiracy. But the steadfastness of our people inside and outside the occupied territories under the PLO leadership, their sole legitimate representative, and their categorical refusal of all forms of autonomy which consecrate occupation have thwarted this conspiracy and, with the blood of their children, have erected an impregnable barrier before it. Today we are witnessing the beginning of the failure of the conspiracy with the downfall of one of its symbols.

He added: We have always believed and were sure that Egypt's night will not last for long. We fully realized that the heroic Egyptian people are committed to their national cause of which Palestine is the focal and central point. The great Egyptian Army and the heroic Egyptian people will not forgive those who forsake Jerusalem and our people's cause and revolution and the cause of the whole Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Beijing yesterday morning on a 4-day official visit to the PRC. He was received at the airport by vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, heads of diplomatic missions and members of the PLO office in Beijing, as well as by a number of Arab students who were shouting slogans of support for the Palestinian revolution and carrying Palestinian flags.

PLO CALLS RAID ON KUWAIT 'ATTACK ON ARAB SECURITY'

LD031924 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (KUNA) -- The PLO and the Palestinian National Assembly today strongly condemned the aggression Kuwait was subjected to last Thursday. The official spokesman for the PLO Central Committee 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, in reply to a question from KUNA correspondent on the organization's stand vis-a-vis any attack on Kuwait, said the PLO considered any attack on Kuwait an attack on Arab security, of which the Palestinian revolution was an inseparable part.

He added: The organization, from its principles of the unity and safety of the Arab security and weal, condemns aggression on the state of Kuwait wherever it came from. He went on, saying: We believe in the unity of Arab security and the unity of struggle against any attack a brotherly Arab country is subjected to. In that sphere, we have been continuously warning that the aggression on the Palestinian revolution was a preliminary [as received], but in effect was an aggression on the whole Arab nation. The Palestinian revolution, with Syria and the joint forces, represent the northern front and the advanced base for confrontation with the Zionist enemy. Based on that understanding of the nationalism of the battle and the unity of the national security, the organization considers any attack on Kuwait as an attack on Arab security.

The speaker of the Palestinian National Assembly and the president of the Arab Parliamentary Federation, Mr Khalid al-Fahhum, stressed in a statement to KUNA the total readiness of the PLO to offer whatever was possible for the defense of the state of Kuwait. He said: Kuwait, the brotherly Arab country supported Palestine at governmental, parliamentary and popular levels, and any aggression on Kuwait, however limited, was an aggression on the Arab nation. We can only stand with sisterly Kuwait, defending its soil and its rights. He added: We strongly condemn the latest aggression on Kuwait, stressing our total readiness to offer whatever possible to defend the brotherly country.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS COORDINATION MEETING 5 OCT

NC060734 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] On the security situation in Lebanon, the higher coordination committee met last night under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. The meeting was held in the presence of the commander of the Syrian Forces operating in the Arab deterrent forces and the staff members of the Syrian command.

Brothers Muhsin Ibrahim, Samir Sabbagh, 'Abdallah al-Amin and Nadim 'Abd as-Samad attended on the side of the Lebanese National Movement. Abu Mahir [Ahmad al-Yamani], Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] attended on the side of the Palestinian revolution.

The committee discussed the security situation following the recent wave of explosions, adopted a number of revolutionary measures to tackle the situation and formed a followup committee.

LEBANESE COMMUNISTS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

JN061808 [Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Communist Action Organization in Lebanon held a press conference at noon today attended by Brother Abu Mahir [al-Yamani], member of the PLO Executive Committee; Brother Abu Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee; and several leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Govement. The press conference dealt with a detailed review of the plots of the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Army's intelligence apparatus to assassinate Comrade Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Central Political Council. The press conference also dealt with the facts about the operation in which the central warehouse of the organization was detonated.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF MEDIA REPORT AS-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION

GF071040 [Editorial Report] Oman was the first Gulf state to denounce the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. GULF NEWS AGENCY reported on 6 October that Sultan Qabus had denounced the killing and declared a state of mourning throughout Oman for 3 days. In its 0700 GMT newscast on 7 October Oman state radio, Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic, carried this report in addition to several other news items on the incident. The radio reported that Oman's Sultan Qabus has sent cables of condolence to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak and to As-Sadat's family. The radio also reported the arrival of the body of an Omani Army official who was killed along with As-Sadat. The radio announced that the Egyptian Embassy in Muscat will hold a special memorial service on 7 and 8 October.

In its 1030 GMT newscast on 7 October, Bahrain state radio, Manama Domestic Service in Arabic, carried a news item saying that its minister of state for Cabinet affairs had commented on the incident and had denounced violence. The rest of the Arab Gulf states have not been heard to carry any special commentaries on the incident. The radios have continued to carry news reports on the assassination and current preparations to hold a presidential election in Egypt. News reports on the reaction of other Arab and foreign states have been carried as well.

On the evening of 6 October, immediately after announcing As-Sadat's death, GULF NEWS AGENCY and QATAR NEWS AGENCY carried special biographical reports on President as-Sadat in addition to reports on how he was killed and international reaction to his death.

In its 1830 GMT newscast on 7 October Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic carried a news report on the Egyptian People's Assembly approving Husni Mubarak candidacy for president. The television carried a film report showing how As-Sadat was assassinated. Apart from this, the television did not comment on the events.

All Gulf Arabic newspapers published today highlighted As-Sadat's assassination and commented on it in their editorials.

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD wonders what will happen to Egypt and its people following As-Sadat's assassination. The paper also wonders how As-Sadat was killed while he was being guarded by the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli intelligence services.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER DENOUNCES AS-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION

GF071218 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] In a statement to GULF NEWS AGENCY, Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, has said: We have followed the reports on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat with considerable concern. Despite our disagreement with his approach on the Palestinian question, we denounce all violence and extend our condolences to the families of all the victims of the incident and to the fraternal Egyptian people. We call on God to bestow peace and prosperity on the Egyptian people, who constitute a fundamental and important part of the Arab nation. We also wish the same for our Arab and Islamic nations.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION

GF071424 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Oct (GNA) -- Today's Gulf newspapers have taken an interest in the news of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's assassination yesterday and the incidents surrounding his death. Most of these newspapers have said that they hope that Egypt will return to the Arab ranks now that As-Sadat is dead.

In Manama, AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ has called upon the Egyptian people to return to the Arab ranks and to put an end to peace with the Zionist entity.

The paper says the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat resulted from the predicament he put Egypt and the entire Arab nation through. The elimination of Egypt from the Arab ranks deprived the Arab front of the greatest power in the confrontation with Israel. This encouraged the Zionist entity to continue its contentiousness and to carry out unprecedented acts of savagery. Destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor and demolishing inhabited neighborhoods in Beirut are examples of this.

The paper continues: There is no doubt that Egyptians were saddened by the news of the Israeli destruction of Arab facilities belonging to their Arab brothers. At the same time, they were asked to make friends with the Zionists.

The paper says that extricating itself from this predicament might be costly for Egypt. For instance, Israel might reoccupy parts of Sinai. However, it is better for the Egyptian people to lose some land -- which can be restored at any time -- than to lose their spirit through a dreadful conspiracy against their identity and their affiliation with the Arab nation.

KUWAIT

KUNA CITES 'SOURCE' ON KUWAIT'S STAND ON EGYPT

LD080928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (KUNA) -- Commenting on the events that took place in the Arab Republic of Egypt in the afternoon of Tuesday, 6 October 1981, a responsible source made the following statement:

While putting on record its opposition to policies followed by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat on the Palestinian cause in particular, and to inter-Arab relations in general, Kuwait does not see acts of violence or assassination as ways to achieve its objectives, objectives which are also sought by the sons of our Arab nation, which is currently passing through a difficult stage of its history.

While following the events now taking place in Egypt, Kuwait prays to almighty God to bestow peace and security on the fraternal Arab people of Egypt, who are a fundamental and important part of the family of our Arab nation, so that this Arab, Muslim people may enjoy stability in order to perform its role -- a role we are all looking forward to in the service of the fateful causes of our nation.

We also pray to almighty God to restore the normal solidarity between the sons of this nation so that they may face up to the conspiracies hatched against Arabs and Muslims by the rancourous and the covetous.

The source concluded the statement by saying that we pray to God to bless the souls of the victims of the events that took place in Egypt and to bring solace to their families.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING SPEAKS ON THREAT TO ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES

LD041334 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0955 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Jidda, 4 Oct (SPA) -- King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz delivered the following speech to the pilgrims [no further information on occasion of speech provided].

Brothers, our Muslim nation is today leading a life devoid of Islamic teachings except for some whom God has blessed. That is why its sufferings have increased and it has been overcome by its enemies.

Brother pilgrims. It is saddening and painful to every Muslim to see some Muslims responding to the calls of the enemies by adopting subversive ideas and fallacious beliefs which pose an impending threat to the ideas and affiliations of Muslim youth.

For this reason, I beseech you here from the vicinity of the old house of God to be a strong fence protecting our Islamic nation from the attacks of its adversaries who have failed to implement their evil intentions against this nation through open armed confrontation. They have thus transferred their battle to the field of deviant thoughts to foment decadence and to strike the Islamic nation in the heart of its heritage and values, and to negate the true beliefs of Muslims which constitute a staunch rock which the rancorous adversaries cannot break.

The spirit of collective action, honorable brothers, is the distinguishing quality for the success of the Islamic nation in life and in confronting all challenges. There are new indications which encourage us to say the Islamic nation has placed its foot on the right course and has begun to return to the fold of its beliefs through the solidarity of its sons. The third Islamic summit conference which was held near to the Ka'aba and the results it has achieved will call for optimism in the future, God willing.

Brothers, some brothers of ours still endure harsh sufferings in the blessed land of Palestine and in struggling Afghanistan, as well as in a number of other areas of Islam where there is a ferocious confrontation between the forces of faith and the soldiers of evil and atheism.

The majority of the Palestinian people live in a state of destitution, deprivation and want, away from their homeland that has been appropriated by oppressive Zionism behind the back of the human conscience. The influential powers of this world are to be held responsible for keeping silent about the aggressor and providing him with the means to pursue his terror and aggression against the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is our principal cause. It dominates a prominent part of our attention. Thanks to our persistent efforts, our endeavors have won the conviction, sympathy and understanding of our friends in the world of the justice of our cause. The international community has become more convinced of the justice of the demands of the Palestinian people to live an honorable life in their land and to have their own independent state.

With God's help, we will persist with out efforts, realizing that the security and peace of the world are one indivisible entity and that the sufferings of the Palestinian people will, unless a just and lasting solution is found for them, constitute one of the main reasons for the continuation of tension and the threat to security in the world.

The same applies to the cruel sufferings which the Muslim Afghan people are enduring and the injustice and aggression to which they are being exposed to remove them from the fold of their true faith and to impose on them concepts alien to their character and values by the force of arms. This is a matter which demands from the nations of the world, headed by the Islamic nation, to stand by the Afghan people who are being exposed to a war of annihilation by the force of iron and fire.

In the international field, our role is characterized by balancing our interests with those with whom we are dealing.

We are also maintaining a close watch, an extremely close watch, on the developments in the world economy and we are making sincere efforts to save the human community from any shocks that would harm man's prosperity and welfare. The protection of these has become the responsibility of all countries with influence and potential in the economic field. This is what prompts us to rush to offer help to the needy countries of the developing world whose development we are anxious to see.

KING CONTACTS KHOMEYNI ABOUT IRANIAN PILGRIMS

LD061354 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Jidda has informed the Foreign Ministry that His Grace Iman Khomeyni has issued instructions to the Iranian pilgrims to strive to bring about unity of Muslims, to avoid any acts likely to cause dissension amoung them, to perform the Friday and mass prayers in mosques and under the guidance of the imams and to observe the confirmation in Saudi Arabia of the beginning of the month of Dhil-Hijjah during the pilgrimage period if the new crescent announcing the month is not seen in Iran.

These instructions have been met with the gratitude and appreciation of his majesty the king and all officials. Unfortunately, some Iranian pilgrims have failed to observe these instructions and, in the name of Imam Khomeyni, have started to perpetrate acts in contradiction to the objectives of pilgrimage and the sanctity of the holy places, thereby contradicting and contravening the instructions and guidance of his grace.

Some of these acts are:

1. Some of the pilgrims gathered in the pathway behind the Black Stone, and one of their leaders, standing between those who were performing the rite of walking around the holy Ka'aba and the pilgrims, shouted slogans.

2. A large group of pilgrims marched around the Ka'aba, chanting the same slogans and raising their hands when they arrived at the Black Stone. They shouted "God is great," "Khomeyni is great," "God is one," "Khomeyni is one," etc. They obstructed the path to the Black Stone. These acts and others of their kind have been denounced by all the pilgrims to the holy places.

The Saudi Government has in this respect demonstrated patience and has adopted a position of wisdom and farsightedness, trying to guide the pilgrims leniently, but to no avail. This has led his majesty the king to send a telegram to His Grace Imam Khomeyni, informing him about the Iranian pilgrims' actions, namely acts that contravene the sanctity of the pilgrimage, one of the five pillars of Islam. He said the Iranian pilgrims have failed to observe his instructions and guidance. He called on his grace to issue instructions to the leaders of the Iranian pilgrims to stop perpetrating such acts and to devote themselves fully to their pilgrimage duties, for which they have come to Saudi Arabia.

The only objective is God. He is the guide to the right path.

UAE

GULF PAPERS COMMENT ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

GF072019 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0635 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (ENA)--In their editorials today, UAE newspapers comment on the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

AL-FAJR says that by virtue of their history and civilization, the heroic Egyptian people are capable of determining their identity and continuing their civilized movement along with the rest of the Arab peoples to accomplish the nations' hopes. The newspaper adds that President as-Sadat has gone with debits and credits and is now in the custody of history. It says that the Egyptian people will be able -- as always -- to absorb the shocks and overcome them.

AL-WAHDAH comments on the death from a different angle -- who will inherit power in Egypt. The paper warns optimists who think that since As-Sadat has tumbled, Egypt will return to the Arab ranks. It says that such optimism is unjustifiable. The paper notes that the United States, which takes all possibilities into consideration, has prepared As-Sadat's successor, who will safeguard its interests with stupidity that As-Sadat himself did not have and with force that is proportional to the needs of U.S. security. The paper examines the personality of Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, who is the presidential candidate, and examines his ambitions and thoughts. The paper adds that Washington has prepared itself to do without As-Sadat and had indeed put its full trust in a man who does not know how to act without its instructions. Thus, during his era, the United States will secure its presence without disturbances, at least until he joins his predecessor.

Commenting on President as-Sadat's assassination, AL-KHALIJ, published in Ash-Shariqah, says that what has happened is a national victory on both the Egyptian and Arab levels, just like the 6 October victory. The paper adds: what has happened was expected by As-Sadat himself. This is evident in the extensive and cruel detention campaign against the different Egyptian opposition groups. What happened was also expected by the Arabs. Hence, As-Sadat was convicted on both the national and popular levels and was rejected on both the governmental and official levels. This is evident in Arab resolutions adopted in summit conferences beginning with the Baghdad summit in 1979 and ending with the 11th Arab summit in Amman.

AL-BAYAN published in Dubayy says that Egypt has always been the major power in achieving solidarity and providing success for any joint Arab action because of its Arab weight on various levels.

The paper notes that the Arab soldier achieved victory in the October 1973 war, when Arab solidarity was achieved. At that time, the Arab soldier was able to deal a violent blow to the enemy and to restore the dignity and self-confidence of the Arab individual.

PDRY

ADEN COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

LD071820 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo radio yesterday evening broadcast news of the violent death of As-Sadat after gunfire from the October soldiers poured on him and his traitorous associates in the military parade on the occasion of the anniversary of the October war.

It is the end of a tyrannical traitor who sold himself to the Zionist and American circles and imposed himself as a tyrannical ruler on the struggling Egyptian people. As-Sadat's violent death is also regarded as a lesson to those who want to join the road of treason and surrender to imperialism, and as a pointer to the uprisings of peoples against those who renounced their rights, surrendered to the American-Zionist enemy and betrayed the blood of the Egyptian soldiers and officers of that is on the [Suez] Canal and Sinai front.

This operation, which was carried out by the people of Egypt through the heroic members of their army, has proved the rejection by the Egyptian Armed Forces and the Egyptian people and their nationalist and progressive forces of As-Sadat's capitulatory policy which moves in the orbit of agentry and of setting up American bases of aggression and rapid deployment forces against the Arab nation and its national resources.

Th's is a lesson for all the rulers who are moving in the orbit of this policy. It tangibly proves that all the fleets and bases of America and the aggressive hand of Israel were unable to protect the apostate As-Sadat from the fury of the Egyptian people and the bullets of their valiant soldiers.

The brave military operation, embarked upon by soldiers of the heroic Egyptian people -- who are, with all their sentiments, living with the causes of the peoples of the Arab nation despite the isolation that the traitor As-Sadat imposed on them to keep them from supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the interests of all the Arab countries -- has tangibly proved the pan-Arab commitment of the people of Egypt to the causes of the Arab peoples, to the mission of the army of Egypt of Arabism, to the Egypt of Abd an-Nasir, to the Arab nation and to the steadfast people of Palestine in the occupied land under the fire of Zionist occupation.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT DEATH

EA071618 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Brig Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of defense, paid an inspection visit to soldiers of the armed forces garrison in Mayyun yesterday evening and this morning. He also visited the 25th Mechanical Brigade and the 9th Combat Brigade of the air force. He congratulated the soldiers on the blessed Id al-Adha.

He also spoke on the latest developments in the Arab region, pointing out the violent death of the traitor As-Sadat. He said in his speech to the soldiers that the incident caused fear, grief and feelings of psychological frustration among the agents in Egypt. The hearts of all the traitors of the Arab nation, namely the despicable people who stood with As-Sadat covertly and overtly, have been wrung and are being wrung with pain. He hailed those who are struggling in all circumstances and are offering dear sacrifices for the sake of the victory of the revolutionary causes of the peoples of our Arab nation.

He also talked with the soldiers of our armed forces and hailed their heroic steadfastness and high vigilance in defense of the revolution and the soil of the homeland. He urged them to maintain high discipline and continual vigilance. In the name of the leaders of the party and state, he congratulated them on the occasion of the blessed Id al-Adha.

PFLO RADIO: QABUS WILL SUFFER FATE OF AS-SADAT

EA072104 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother listeners everywhere. Yesterday the traitor Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat breathed his last at the hands of an Egyptian Army military group during the military parade held on the occasion of the 6 October anniversary, an occasion during which the Arabs achieved great victories over the forces of the Zionist entity.

If As-Sadat today has joined his friend the shah of Iran, and is to be buried beside him, then this is merely simple proof that the destiny of traitors is one: that is, (?to be crushed) under the feet of the popular masses. Qabus, who was rocked by the killing of the traitor Anwar, is not far from the same end. It is certain that in the end the people will avenge themselves on their enemies, on everyone who sold his land and the dignity of his people to the imperialists, the enemies of the people.

(?Today) a number of Omani officers and diplomats were at the celebration beside As-Sadat, representing Qabus' regime in celebrations boycotted by all Arab regimes except those closely linked with American imperialism and As-Sadat's regime. That presence and what befell the Qabus delegation is only proof that what befell As-Sadat will inevitably befall Qabus and his (?stooges) who, for their existence and their domination over the potential of our Omani people, rely on foreign American, British and other presences. The destiny of traitors is (?to be crushed) under the bare feet of the masses of the Arab peoples.

LEADER INSPECTS YEMENI TROOPS BASED IN SYRIA

EA061626 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made an inspection tour of the token PDRY military force stationed in Syria. During the tour the brother secretary-general met the soldiers and the commander of the token military force. He explained to them the latest political developments in the Yemeni and Arab arenas in general. He hailed the participation of the PDRY's brave soldiers in enhancing the steadfastness of heroic Syria, and called on them to continue their work energetically and perseveringly to achieve the task entrusted them by the YSP and the Yemeni people in implementing the pan-Arab commitment to resist the aggressive dangers threatening the Arab peoples.

BRIEFS

PDRY CULTURE MINISTER -- Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of culture and tourism, and his cultural and artistic delegation returned to Aden this afternoon from Taizz after participating in the celebrations of the masses of our people of the 19th anniversary of the glorious 26 September revolution. The brother minister of culture held a number of meetings with officials in the northern part of the homeland aimed at strengthening the cultural and touristic cooperation between the two parts of the homeland. He was seen off on his departure by brother Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture, and a number of officials from the northern part of the homeland. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Oct 81 EA]

MUBARAK STRESSES CONTINUATION OF AS-SADAT POLICY

LD080030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2340 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- The vice president, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, stressed this evening in statements made to reporters that the domestic situation in Egypt is stable and that there is absolutely no fear of using the emergency law.

He said that this law will be used for a specific period so as to secure the rights and gains of the people, and that should it be proved during the coming period that there is no need for it to be applied, then we will reconsider the matter.

In his statements Mubarak said we shall not start a new policy. Our policy will be a continuation of that of the late President Anwar as-Sadat. He added that while President as-Sadat has left us at this stage, we (?must still) carry on. The wheel is turning and we must continue with it. There will never be regression.

The vice president stressed that we abide by our international commitments in regard to agreements and treaties. We abide by Camp David -- we abide by the treaty. We are continuing normalization on the same line. America is a full partner in the talks. There will never be any regression.

Replying to another question regarding the hint made by the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, on the likelihood that Libya would exploit this situation to strike at the Sudan, Husni Mubarak said: I hope that each of us will use reason and that our actions will be characterized by composure. We hope that no state will venture any action that could harm the interests of another state.

With regard to Israel's total withdrawal from Sinai, the vice president stressed that Menahem Begin, the Israeli prime minister, had assured the late President Anwar as-Sadat at their meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh that Israel is committed to handing over the land on the date agreed upon. We respect our words and our agreements.

Husni Mubarak was also asked whether the death of President Anwar as-Sadat would have an effect on the Saudi AWACS deal. Husni Mubarak said that Saudi Arabia did not increase the price of oil at the OPEC meeting and that it gave America $20 billion over a period of 25 years at 3 percent interest. Don't they deserve to obtain AWACS, the early warning system for the oilfields and for the security of Saudi Arabia where the United States and Western Europe have interests?

Replying to another question as to whether the interrogation of those who attacked President Anwar as-Sadat has begun, Husni Mubarak said that the interrogation has started, but we should wait until it is over; forgive me for not going into details on this subject.

'ALI SAYS PEACE PROCESS WILL BE CONTINUED

NC080056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0002 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Vice President Husni Mubarak has informed FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that Egypt's policy will continue to follow the same course which was pursued by departed President Anwar as-Sadat.

'Ali said that the vice president has explained to the FRG minister that the situation is calm in Egypt. However, sorrow now grips Egypt at the death of hero As-Sadat. Furthermore, the armed forces are performing their duty and what happened yesterday was a frivolous action carried out by an extremist group of a limited number.

In statements he made following Genscher's departure from Cairo, Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that a statement is expected to be issued tomorrow or after tomorrow giving the details of the assassination of the departed leader. This statement will be issued following the conclusion of the investigation with the culprits.

Answering a question about Egypt's policy toward the peace process, Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasized that the peace process will continue, as elucidated by Husni Mubarak's statement. He added that the specific timetables will remain unchanged and that the working groups will convene their meetings on schedule.

The foreign minister added that his visit to Israel in the period from 25 to 27 October to attend the meeting of the higher committee on the handing over of the remaining part of Sinai "has not been postponed," and that the normalization process with Israel is proceeding in accordance with the peace treaty.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that after the funeral of the late president, negotiations might be held with the parties concerned with the peace process. The reason is that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is expected to hold some consultations with the new leadership in Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR ON ABU GHAZALAH STATEMENT ON ASSASSINS

NC080716 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 8 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AKHBAR highlights a statement by Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah that the traitors consist of four persons. One of them is a lieutenant named Talib. The three others are civilians. Two of them left the service at the end of their conscription while the third is a reserve officer discharged from service. The defense minister affirmed that these traitors do not belong to any organization within the armed forces and that the armed forces -- officers, soldiers -- are proud of their allegiance to the supreme commander of the armed forces.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY HOLDS EVENING SESSION 7 OCT

NC072227 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service at 1710 GMT on 7 October begins a live relay from the People's Assembly of the proceedings concerning the nomination of Husni Mubarak as president of the republic.

At 1713 GMT, Deputy Speaker Sayyid Zaki announces the session open. He refers to Article 76 of the Constitution on the proceedings for nominating the president of the republic and reads its text. Accordingly, he says he received a proposal signed by the majority of the Assembly members nominating Muhammad Husni Mubarak as president of the republic. He then reads the text of the proposal which recalls the work and struggle of President as-Sadat for the country "whom the country has lost on the day it was celebrating the victory he achieved for it." Out of belief in the principles which As-Sadat had established, the proposal says: "In the hope that the march which the martyr president launched and for which sake he met his God as a martyr; out of insistence on pursuing the road which he charted for our country; out of loyalty to the objectives he sought for our people; in order to preserve the achievement he accomplished in the various fields of life and continue the process of peace, building, freedom and democracy -- we, the People's Assembly members, signatories to this, propose nominating the man whom the leader had loved, put his trust in him, and chosen as his deputy -- the man who has been a wonderful example of the October generation in offering sacrifices and the outside world has known as reflecting the views of the people and their leader, the man who is experienced and trusted in the fields of political action. All of this makes him worthy of steering the ship of the country at this critical stage of our national struggle. In view of all this we propose to nominate Muhammad Husni Mubarak to the post of president of the republic."

The deputy speaker then asks whether any of the members have any remarks to make on the proposal. When no remarks were made, the deputy speaker says that Article 76 of the Constitution provides that 2/3 of the Assembly members should approve the proposal and that in this case the assembly statutes provide for voting by secret ballot. The deputy speaker then announced a 15-minutes recess and the relay ends.

The radio resumes the relay from the People's Assembly at 1743 GMT. The deputy speaker announces that the session is reconvened and, after receiving a message from the chairman of the committee for sorting the votes, says that "the Assembly approves the nomination of Muhammad Husni Mubarak to the post of president of the republic."

The deputy speaker then reads the text of the People's Assembly resolution nominating Mubarak to the post of president of the republic.

After referring to the tragic death of President as-Sadat and the worldwide reaction, the resolution "affirms that the principles which the hero martyr has established will remain illuminated landmarks on the path of our national struggle guiding us to the right path." The 23 July and 15 May Revolutions will remain "the solid basis of our national march from which we will not deviate."

The resolution adds: In appreciation of all this, the People's Assembly chooses the man who "represents the October generation and whom the leader chose as his deputy, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, "in order to shoulder the trust and lead the march and carry out the principles and values for which sake the late president was martyred."

Therefore, the deputy speaker concludes, the People's Assembly "unanimously decides to nominate Muhammad Husni Mubarak to the post of president of the republic in accordance with Article 76 of the Constitution.

Afterwards the speaker announces that he, together with some of the Assembly members and the Assembly secretary general, will go to see Husni Mubarak to inform him of the Assembly's decision. The Assembly session is then adjourned to be resumed in an hour's time and the relay ends at 1753 GMT.

At 1906 GMT the radio resumes relaying the proceedings of nominating Husni Mubarak as president at the People's Assembly.

After announcing that the session is resumed, the deputy speaker reads a decree by Interim President Sufi Abu Talib appointing Husni Mubarak vice president and supreme commander of the armed forces; a decree providing that all the present deputy prime ministers and ministers should remain in their posts and carry out the tasks and prerogatives assigned to them at present; and another decree appointing Husni Mubarak as prime minister.

The deputy speaker than announces that Mubarak has accepted the nomination proposed by the Assembly and reads a message from him notifying the assembly of accepting the nomination.

Continuing with the proceedings, an assembly official refers to the report by the constitutional and legislative affairs committee on the president's decision declaring a state of emergency for a period of 1 year. The deputy speaker asks whether any of the members have any remarks on the report.

An unnamed Assembly member expresses agreement with the committee's report but he says that a period of 1 year is incompatible with the state of affairs "because within a period of 1 month all the procedures of election will be completed and things will return to normal." He, therefore, proposes that the state of emergency should be only for 1 month.

Another speaker argues against the objection by the first speaker -- Mumtaz Nassar -- and cites relevant constitutional provisions.

Asked by the deputy speaker if he is convinced by this argument, Nassar, in the midst of objections by other deputies, further expounds his views that there was no need for a state of emergency to exist for such a long time.

Another deputy says there is no need at all for a state of emergency. Deputy Hafiz Badawi speaks in favor of the state of emergency "in order to preserve the security of our country and the dignity of our citizens."

The deputy speaker then asks those who approve the committee's report and the bill on state of emergency to raise their hand. He then declares the bill approved and that the session is adjourned until 1200 [1000 GMT] Wednesday 14 October.

MUBARAK ACCEPTS NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENCY

NC072020 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Vice President Husni Mubarak's message to the People's Assembly accepting nomination for the post of president -- read by People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Sayyid Zaki during People's Assembly session on 7 October -- [live]

[Text] Acting Speaker of the People's Assembly: Greetings, I have received your letter dated 9 Dhu Al-Hijjah 1401 Hegira corresponding to 7 October 1981 informing me that the People's Assembly has nominated me for the post of president of the republic in accordance with Article 76 of the Constitution, as a successor to the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

While informing you that I accept this nomination, I express my pride in this precious trust vested in me by the representatives of the people. I pledge to God and the great Egyptian people to be loyal to the fulfillment of their aspiration and to complete the procession along the road of freedom, democracy, prosperity and peace. Please accept my high esteem.

[Signed] Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

PRESIDENTIAL REFERENDUM TO BE HELD 13 OCT

NC072152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The radio correspondent has learned that the referendum on the presidency of the republic will be held next Tuesday. Under the Constitution, a republican decree should be issued before Tuesday inviting the citizens to vote in the referendum.

Therefore, the Interior Ministry is making preparations for holding the referencum throughout the republic. The People's Assembly is scheduled to hold a special session at which time the new president of the republic will take the Constitutional oath before the assembly. The correspondent has also learned that the new president will make a speech at the People's Assembly after he takes the Constitutional oath.

MUBARAK TAKES CONSTITUTIONAL OATH 7 OCT

NC071551 Cairo Mena in English 1545 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- Vice President Husni Mubarak took the Constitutional oath of office before Interim President Sufi Abu Talib at At-Tahirah Palace at 1500 GMT today. All the deputy premiers and ministers under the late President Anwar as-Sadat were also sworn in by Dr Abu Talib.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES CONFINED TO MOSQUES

NC071515 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- It has been decided that throughout the mourning period over the death of the late President Anwar as-Sadat Muslim religious festivities will be confined inside mosques.

The governor of Jizah, Ibrahim Lutfi, meanwhile issued a decision prohibiting the holding of any public functions at all hotels and social and sporting clubs for the duration of one week. He also decided to close down the zoological gardens in Geiza for the duration of the Kurban Bayram holiday.

MUBARAK MEETS WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTER

LD080116 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo 7 Oct (MENA) -- Vice President Husni Mubarak stated that FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has conveyed his own condolences and those of the government and people of his country on Egypt's calamity, the death of its leader, the late President Anwar as-Sadat. Mubarak made the statement after receiving Genscher this evening. Husni Mubarak said Genscher told him that he was informed of President as-Sadat's death while in the PRC and that everyone there was shocked and speechless when they heard the news. He added that Genscher has asked him to convey his condolences to the late president's family.

The vice president said he stressed to the FRG foreign minister that Egypt's policy would continue as it was in As-Sadat's era. Hans-Dietrich Genscher said after his meeting with Husni Mubarak -- which was attended by Kamal Hasan' Ali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister -- that he carried to the vice president and the Egyptian people the German people's sentiments of deep sorrow and sadness for the great loss they suffered with the death of President as-Sadat.

He said that he is visiting Cairo to confirm to the government and the Egyptian people that they can depend on friends in these difficult times. He expressed his conviction that the Egyptian people will overcome this difficult situation. Egyptian history has always confirmed this conviction. The German minister left Cairo for Bonn after his meeting with Husni Mubarak.

AFP REPORTS CAIRO CALM UNDER 'MASSIVE' SECURITY

NC071034 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Massive security arrangements outside the national broadcasting offices and other key locations contrasted sharply here today with public calm 24 hours after the murder of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Heavily armed anti-riot squad officers guarded the entrance, sheltered by sandbags, while a further 50 troops surrounded the building and 200 more were on call in six trucks parked on a side street. Three other military trucks were spotted in central Cairo.

But security measures clamped down immediately after the shooting on the late president's official residence at Jizah district were relaxed today, with police controlling only those streets leading directly to the residence.

The appearance of the riot squad did not appear to ruffle public calm.

Last night, the capital was virtually deserted and the only signs of special security arrangements were outside the Defence Ministry. The city was equally calm this morning, with several central shops already closed down for the four-day Bairam holiday. Cinemas and theatres failed to open last night in sign of mourning.

No tension was apparent on Cairo streets today, with police battling the usual traffic jams despite slightly thinner crowds. Passers-by appeared relaxed, and nowhere did Egyptians appear to have given way to the desperate scenes of public weeping that followed the sudden death of President as-Sadat's predecessor Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in September 1970.

But this apparent indifference was misleading according to a police officer on a Cairo street today: "This time, our sorrow is too deep to show in our eyes" he declared.

ANTI-AS-SADAT RADIOS REACT TO ASSASSINATION

JN0708l4 [Editorial Report] The entire 2-hour transmission of the Baghdad Voice of Egypt of Arabism in Arabic at 2000 GMT on 6 October 1981 and the 1-hour transmission of the Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt at 1945 GMT of the same day are devoted to As-Sadat's assassination. Both radios carry reports on the assassination and its aftermath; talks on As-Sadat's crimes and treason against Egypt and the Arab homeland; patriotic songs extolling Egypt and expressing the passionate love harbored for it by its people and the Arab people; talks in the vernacular stressing that the agent of the imperialists and Zionism has fallen; and recordings of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's speeches.

Both radios refer to the perpetrators as "the sons of the valiant armed forces" and "the soldiers of Egypt." Addressing the "brothers in Egypt and the Arab homeland," the Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt's announcer says: "The men of the crossing have avenged the blood of the martyrs of Egypt and the Arab nation. The armed forces in Egypt entrusted a stormer group from the heroes of the crossing with the task of exterminating Anwar as-Sadat. The revenge group successfully carried out its mission after having penetrated the close watch on As-Sadat and killed him." It also refers to the perpetrators as "The sons of the Egypt of 'Urabi and 'Abd an-Nasir who killed the traitor."

Commenting on the statements by Cairo radio and Western radio stations to the effect that the assassination was an individual operation, the Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt's announcer says: "What took place at An-Nas Stadium today represents no more than the people's sentence on As-Sadat and his regime. The announcer adds: "True that six individuals carried out the operation. However, these individuals are the vanguards of the Arab people of Egypt and represent these people's strong hands. All the Egyptian people have sentenced As-Sadat and entrusted six of their sons to carry out the execution agreed on by the people."

Baghdad Voice of Egypt of Arabism refers to the perpetrators as "the heroic men of the revolutionary national armed forces" and "the soldiers of Egypt" who showered the podium with a hail of bullets.

On reaction to the assassination, both radios agree that "the agent remnants of the regime" were filled with terror. The Baghdad Voice of Egypt of Arabism also points out that the American and Zionist circles received the news with conspicious fear and confusion. The radio announcer further points out that the collapsing regime in Egypt, whose men are preparing their suitcases for escape, has declared a state of emergency in an attempt to reassure itself that it will continue to exist.

Elaborating on the "remnants of the regime" and their fate, the announcer says in a talk addressed to the Egyptian people that As-Sadat was surrounded by a group of trivial hypocrites, although the announcer describes Sufi Abu Talib as "a great opportunist," "a constitutional joke" and the only one found to replace "traitor As-Sadat." No direct mention is made of Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak.

Referring to the same "remnants of the regime," the Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt's announcer says: "The people of Egypt will today proceed to overthrow the remnant pillars of the regime now that the viper's head has been cut off" and "the retinue at 'Abdin Palace must wait for their turn and we assure you they will not wait long."

Baghdad Voice of Egypt of Arabism carries several calls addressed to the Egyptian people in general and to the Egyptian workers, army, students and central security men in particular. In the calls to the Egyptian people, the announcer urges these people to "join the army, and form popular committees among yourselves in order to control every quarter." The calls also urge the citizens to organize heroic popular resistance, finish off the regime and abort the treasonous treaty with the Israeli enemy. The announcer appeals to the Egyptian workers to declare a general strike; to the students to form student committees in every school, university and college; to the Egyptian central security men not to listen to the "oppressors" orders to kill their kinfolk, friends and neighbors. In a call to the Egyptian Army, the announcer says that it is time for this army to act expeditiously, stressing the need for the armed forces "to unite with the people." He points out that the army "must be deployed in all positions" and to begin immediately to rid itself of the enemies. He warns that "the Zionists will move and the Americans will move" but points out that if the people and army unite, "the foreign powers cannot interfere."

Elaborating further on the Zionist's and American's moves, the announcer says in a call addressed to the Egyptian people in general: "Oh great people, we must expect mad U.S. and Zionist adventures against our sacred land. Therefore, you must liquidate the pockets of the collapsing regime so that these pockets will not become a fifth column for imperialists and Zionists."

It also carries a 12-minute statement by the Egyptian Nationalist Movement which also urges the people to organize their ranks, form "committees for salvation and liberation" and lay down the bases of a program for nationalist work, a program based, among other things, on aborting the Camp David accords, the treaty of 26 March 1979 and all agreements for normalizing relations with the Zionist enemy. The movement also calls for the immediate expulsion of the Zionist enemy's ambassador and of Zinoist experts and the closure of the enemy's embassy and all offices of Zionist companies in Egypt. The statement warns: "Let the Zionists and Americans know that Egypt will be their graveyard should they contemplate preventing the Egyptian people from breaking their shackles and liberating and rescuing their country." The statement finally appeals to the people "to let only those of your sons who are worthy of your trust and being Arab Egyptians assume power."

[Clandestine] Voice of the Egyptian People in Arabic was indistinct throughout its 1-hour transmission on 7 October 1981.

MEDICAL REPORTS ISSUED ON WOUNDED OFFICIALS

NC071920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1746 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- The Defense Ministry today issued medical reports on the injuries of Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production; Lt Gen 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz, chief of staff; and Maj Gen Muhammad Nabih as-Sayyid, chief of the Armed Forces Training Coprs.

Their injuries were sustained during the assassination of departed President Anwar as-Sadat.

The medical report on the defense minister says there are lacerations in the left temple and in the outer part of the left ear. There are also two small solid bodies under the skin of the left temple. There are bruises and wounds in the right arm and right forearm, in addition to the presence of foreign and solid bodies scattered in the right arm and forearm. The x-rays required were taken and the treatment required administered. His health condition is normal.

The medical report on the condition of Lt Gen 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz, chief of staff, says that a blunt, small body (a handgrenade fragment), a 5-centimeter bruise and a wound were sustained in the right temple. Blood clots also formed in the temple and in the lower right eyelid. Lacerations also occurred in the palm of the right hand. The necessary treatment has been given and his health condition is normal.

The medical report on the condition of Maj Gen Muhammad Nabih As-Sayyid, the chief of the Armed Forces Training Corps, says that his injury consists of a wound in the left thigh and the severance of an artery. This resulted in a hemorrhage which was stopped. He underwent the necessary surgery and his health condition is moderate.

Mar'i Recovery

NC071859 Cairo MENA in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- Presidential Aide Sayyid Mar'i was hit yesterday with shrapnel in his right thigh that resulted in laceration in the muscles, according to medical reports today.

Mar'i who is currently receiving treatment at the Arab contractors hospital after having been hit in yesterday's shooting at the military parade, was advised by his physicians to remain in hospital for seven days to ensure his full recovery. The doctors, however, said that Mar'i's could leave after three days, and confirmed that Mar'i's condition was satisfactory as the sharpnel did not cause any laceration in the nerves of the right leg.

Diplomats Satisfactory

NC701337 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Two foreign diplomats injured during the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat were in a satisfactory condition today, the foreign ministry said.

Belgian Ambassador Claude Ruelle and Australian diplomat John Woods were injured when loyal troops exchanged shots with Mr as-Sadat's killers. Mr Woods had undergone successful surgery, the Foreign Ministry added.

Cuban Envoy Goes Home

NC071413 Cairo MENA in English 1336 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- Cuban Ambassador to Egypt Dr Domingo Garcia Rodriguez left here this afternoon for home. He was taken to Cairo International Airport in an ambulance as he had suffered wounds in the shooting incident yesterday at the military parade, in which President as-Sadat was killed.

Irish Minister Departs

NC071400 Cairo MENA in English 1350 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- James Tully, Irish defense minister, left here today for home. Tully arrived here on Sunday to inspect the Irish contingent taking part in the UN forces in the area. He was injured in his jaw, in the incident which claimed the life of late President Anwar as-Sadat during the military parade here yesterday.

FRONT DENIES DIRECT CONNECTION IN ASSASSINATION

LD072122 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The Egyptian National Front, which is the main opposition group in Egypt and based in Libya, has told the EFE agency that there is no direct connection between the attack on As-Sadat and its leader General ash-Shadhli. In the opinion of the Front the perpetrators of the act are the Egyptian people and army.

CABLES OF CONDOLENCE CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

Ceausescu Cable

NC072247 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct (MENA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has said that the Egyptian people have, by the death of President as-Sadat, lost a prominent personality in contemporary political life. He added that the late president had exerted great efforts to create suitable conditions for peace and for achieving the aspirations of his people for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

In a cable of condolences he sent to Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the interim president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, he said: I have learned with profound grief and sorrow of the death of President Anwar as-Sadat, the dear friend of Romania. On behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf I convey my full sympathy to the Egyptian people in these difficult moments and my sincerest condolences to you. The Egyptian-Romanian relations of cooperation and friendship have seen great progress in all fields during the several meetings with the late president. I hope that the relations between our two countries will witness further development in the interest of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and cooperation throughout the world. While sharing with the friendly Egyptian people their grief, I convey my sincerest condolences to and profound sympathy for the family of the deceased and his wife.

Siaka Stevens Cable

AB080907 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Sierra Leone has joined other nations throughout the world who have sent messages of condolence to the Egyptian acting president following yesterday's assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat.

In a message sent to Cairo, President Siaka Stevens said he had learned with deep shock and inexpressible sadness of the death of President Anwar as-Sadat at the hands of an assassin. "As the government and people of Egypt mourn the irreparable loss of such an internationally respected statesman, we in Sierra Leone cannot but share their grief, and feel intensely at this solemn hour the incalculable effect of such a tragedy. On behalf of the government and people of Sierra Leone I wish to extend to Your Excellency, the government and people of Egypt and the family of the late president our deepest condolence during this hour of grief."

GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 484

JN071654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi antiaircraft defenses today downed a Persian enemy fighter plane in the southern sector of the battlefield. Communique No 484, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, said Iraqi forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 14 and destroying 2 personnel carriers, 1 armored vehicle and 5 stockpiles of hardware.

The communique put known enemy losses at 44 killed and 3 personnel carriers, 1 armored vehicle, 2 vehicles, 7 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post and 1 fighter plane destroyed. The communique stressed that on the occasion of the blessed Al-Adha feast, our valiant forces are renewing their determination to continue defending Iraq, the great Iraqi people and the glorious Arab nation. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 484 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in operational sectors with capability. On the occasion of the blessed Al-Adha feast, our forces are renewing their determination to continue defending our homeland and great Iraqi people as well as our glorious Arab nation. Following are the results of activities carried out yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 14 and destroying 2 personnel carriers, an armored vehicle and 5 stockpiles of hardware.
B. Eight killed and one personnel carrier, one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
C. Seven killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
D. Five killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Five killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
F. Two killed and one observation post destroyed in the Mimak region opposite one of our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
G. Two killed in the Mehran region.
H. One killed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
I. At 1112 today, our antiaircraft defenses downed one enemy fighter plane in the southern sector of the battlefield.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 44 dead, 3 armored personnel carriers, 2 vehicles, 1 armored vehicle, 7 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post and 1 fighter plane.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one vehicle and one gun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 October 1981

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES READINESS TO END WAR

JN071608 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has announced that Iraq is ready to fight against aggression endlessly, if the attempts to undermine Iraq's sovereignty whether by Iran or any other source continue.

Addressing a group of trade and economy ministers currently attending the new session of the Baghdad international fair today, President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's prompt readiness to end the war without preconditions and said: We are ready to promptly enter negotiations on the basis of international norms and laws and the inalienable rights of the two countries and of the Arab nation. He said that this is the path of strength and not weakness as the Iranians wrongly, and as we expected, understand it.

President Saddam Husayn added: We do not want war and we do not want it to continue. This is not because we fear war when it is necessary to defend our sovereignty, dignity and nation. He said that the Iranians thought Iraq's talk of a cease-fire sprang from weakness and Iran wrongly imagined that we were ready to concede our national and pan-Arab rights as well as our sovereignty. He stressed that Iraq will continue its search for peace while preserving its dignity and sovereignty. He added that this is the path of the strong and not the weak.

The president said: When war was imposed on us, we fought honorably and bravely in defense of our national sovereignty and construction so that this construction will not be ruined under the pressure of war. He added that we are the ones who seek peace while preserving the people's dignity and sovereignty and this is the path of strength and not weakness. He further said: We do not adhere to a peace policy out of weakness or call for an end to war because we are afraid of continuing it. We do so out of our national and human responsibility toward peace and even toward the Iranian peoples themselves, as well as out of our respect for world public opinion and desires.

He added: If the Iranian armies had been allowed to penetrate Iraqi territories, they would have had the chance to destroy the Iraqi experience in construction, which annoys the forces of evil. Evidence of this that the Israeli aggression against the peaceful Iraqi nuclear installations coincided with Iranian aggression against our country and our economic installations.

President Saddam Husayn said: We have always stated that we are advocates of peace and not warmongers and that we are not weak. We have always respected other peoples' rights as we respect our rights.

President Saddam Husayn added: Construction in Iraq will continue. It has continued even in circumstances of war, during which construction was pursued even more accurately and effectively than before the war. He stated: Our construction will continue and we shall protect it however long this takes. We reiterate to the Iranian, Zionist and Israeli aggressors that we will build new reactors exactly where the other one was destroyed and that development will continue, too, because the individual building it believes in this march.

President Saddam Husayn expressed hope that relations between Iraq and the countries represented by the guest ministers will grow as an expression of common will, interests, mutual respect and balanced and equal relations.

President Saddam Husayn met earlier this week with a group of 40 ministers who are Iraq's guests. Today's meeting is the second President Saddam Husayn held with other ministers.

TEXT OF SADDAM HUSAYN'S MESSAGE TO ROME SEMINAR

JN071622 Baghdad INA in English 1510 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn said the task of confronting the expansionism of Zionist racism was a human duty where the Arabs should shoulder the greater part of safeguarding all values and morales and to protect world peace and security.

In a message read out at the opening session of an international seminar on Palestine here today, President Husayn said the nature of our struggle with Zionism as an aggressive, racist and expansionist entity is a long-term conflict that covers all aspects of contemporary life.

We are confident that Arab justice will triumph over Zionist falsehood regardless of imperialist aggressive potentialities and support. The message, read out by Mr. Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, chairman of the Iraqi Journalist Union, said:

Hereunder, the full text of President Saddam Husayn's message to the international seminar on Palestine, brothers and colleagues:

May I greet you and bless your meeting which is organized by the Federation of Arab Journalists along the path of national consciousness of our central cause, Palestine, within international framework and the contribution of political and intellectual figures and journalists from different countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas.

We appreciated this effort as well as similar ones, emerging from the importance of following-up cultural and information struggle to give a clear picture of different aspects of the tragedy that was inflicted on our Palestinian people during one-third of a century, expose imperialist-Zionist conspiracy on the Arab nation in the past, present or future, and combat new formulas in the schemings of the settlement that aim at liquidating the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation to consecrate illegitimate Zionist occupation and usurpation.

The true and scientific information activities will add new friends to our just cause and free new "quarters" of world public opinion from forged and poisoned effects of imperialist media and make the whole process in the service of the armed struggle waged now by different contingents of the Palestinian resistance and the masses of the occupied territories.

Realising the just right is a pre-condition for achieving victory and ensuring its necessary prerequisites.

Brothers and colleagues, the Zionist criminal raid of 7 June, 1981, against Iraqi Tammuz nuclear reactor, which was designed for peaceful purposes, exposes the grave danger that enshrines the Israeli security concept, not only against Iraq and other Arab countries, but against the security in the Middle East, Europe and the world at large.

No doubt you have followed up the lies and allegations of the Zionist enemy on the nature of the Iraqi nuclear facilities, which aimed at peaceful purposes. These allegations were refuted by honest and objective international quarters and bodies.

The Zionist enemy is worried about the development of Arab subjective power, the emergence of Iraq and its possession of modern science and technology, that aims at closing the gap of inherited underdevelopment, so that the Zionist enemy will maintain its present qualitative priority in comparison with Arab mass population, strategic position and immense wealth.

The nature of our struggle against Zionism, as a racist, aggressive and expansionist entity, is a long-term conflict that covers all aspects of our contemporary life. We are confident that Arab justice will triumph over Zionist falsehood regardless of the vast aggressive potentialities and support.

The cooperation in the field of armament between the Zionist entity and the Persian regime and the continuation of Iranian aggression against our country is but an avowed example of the vicious alliance, activated and blessed by the United States, that aims at controlling our area, subjugating it, plundering its wealth and suppressing the ambitions of our masses in liberty, freedom, independence and progress.

Zionism and Persian racism are two sides of one coin, namely an aggressive and expansionist phenomenon.

The revolution in Iraq was forced to combat Persian arrogance in its aggression against Iraqi towns and border posts on 4 September 1980; it is still defending its rights in lands and waters, Iraq rejects any interference in its affairs or hegemony on its people. Iraq has proposed a just and honourable peace and is still calling for terminating this war and entering peaceful negotiations to solve bilateral differences in accordance with international treaties and conventions.

As concerns Zionist aggression, Iraq has put all its potentials, and will do so, within a serious Arab plan that mobilizes all military, human, economic and information potentialities for the liberation of Palestine and all occupied Arab territories, self-determination of the Palestinian people to return to its land, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative.

Dear friends, we are sure that every human being, while reviewing Zionist records which are full of crimes, aggressive acts against the Palestinian people, Lebanon, and other Arab countries, realises that the responsibility of combating Zionist expansionist racism is a humanitarian responsibility as well. The Arabs are shouldering the bigger share in protecting values and defending rules of world peace and security.

Let our efforts unite in the face of the neo-Nazist-Zionist wave.

Let our fists rise in condemnation of the continued Zionist-imperialists aggression.

Let the banners of right, justice, and peace wave over our region as well as the world.

Greetings to all who participated in, and contributed to the success of this noble international seminar.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON SYRIAN-IRANIAN COOPERATION

JN061059 Baghdad INA in English 1035 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) -- Two major Iraqi dailies today attacked the Syrian regime of Hafiz al-Asad for its direct and deep involvement in the Persian aggressive scheme against Iraq.

Commentaries of the two dailies, ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH, followed Sunday's statement by Iraq's culture and information minister in which he announced the presence of Iranian war jets in Syrian airfields with aim to attack Iraqi targets.

ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, said the Syrian regime by its behaviour was exposing a flagrant partiality with the suspect and anti-Arab nation Khomeyni regime which have been waging an aggressive war against Iraq for the past thirteen months.

The said Syrian attitude exposes to the entire Arab nation a new part in the series of the humiliated and treacherous stands which the Damascus rulers have been accustomed on adopting, the daily said.

ATH-THAWRAH recalled, in this connection, an abortive Iranian air raid on Iraqi airfields close to the Syrian borders last April when the Syrians put their airspace and airfields under the disposal of Iranian aircrafts, in addition to attempts of sending arms to some hirelings and agents, enemies of the Iraqi people and revolution.

AL-JUMHURIYAH, widely regarded as the government paper, said the recklessness of the Syrian regime in Arab values have reached an intolerable stage.

The daily added that Arab countries began to clearly realize the aggressive-nature of the Khomeyni regime which the Syrians were trying to conceal...and it has become clearly evident that the aggression against Iraq was a prelude to a scheme of an expansionism and racism nature.

AL-JUMHRIYAH also spoke of Iran's cooperation with Israel not only against the movement of the Arab revolution, but also against man of the Third World and his aspirations for progress and liberation from colonial and racist domination.

What has been presented by the Damascus rulers to the Persian enemy represents another support for the aggression on the Iraqi people in addition to the on-going support of the Zionist enemy to the Tehran rulers, the daily said.

BAGHDAD ON IRAN OPPOSITION, RAJAVI 'GOVERNMENT'

NC061112 Baghdad In Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, sisters and brothers, oh combatant Iranian people: Leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, Mas'ud Rajavi, said at an interview in Paris recently that he will form a provisional government. So far Mas'ud Rajavi has repeatedly described Khomeyni as a criminal and murderer, and he has announced that he intends to form a true democratic Islamic regime.

With unity and solidarity, opponents of Khomeyni's regime intend to overthrow a rule that has only resulted in calamity and downfall for Iran. Opponents and opposition groups who are witnessing the crimes and the warmongering nature of the antipeople and anti-Islamic regime of Khomeyni want to put an end to a Satanic and criminal rule and to put the (?calamitous) and sad situation in Iran in order, since the continuation of the present regrettable situation in Iran will place their country on the brink of complete downfall and since if they do not seek a correct remedy, if they do not unite and overthrow this Satanic and inhumane regime, the tomorrow will be too late.

In the present disturbed situation of Iran, the announcement on the formation of a provisional government paves the ground for the organization of combatants and unites them in their task of putting the present situation in order. The announcement on the formation of a provisional government and the activities of combatants within the country, as well as the strong resistance displayed by the combatant Iranian people show that the end of Khomeyni's anti-Islamic and antipeople regime is near.

The Tehran regime is doing its best to show that it is stable. However, the situation is so critical that even a child can see that the regime's downfall is very near. Since everything is distorted by Khomeyni's regime, instability and shakiness are defined by stability. Khomeyni's regime distorts the meaning of words like it distorts everything it does. Since the founder of the Islamic Republic is a master at lying and impudence, his students and toadies have learned to lie like he does. For them light is darkness, darkness is light, justice is injustice, injustice is justice, day is night and night is day. The slogan of the officials of Khomeyni's regime is "the bigger the lie the better it is believed."

IRAQI, EGYPTIAN STUDENT UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

JN072030 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Iraqi and Egyptian students have stressed that the downfall of tyrant As-Sadat, the symbol of treason and apostasy, is the most eloquent expression of the will, steadfastness and might of our Arab people in Egypt. This came in a joint statement signed in Baghdad today at the end of talks between the Iraqi National Student Union and the General Union of Egyptian Students and Youth.

The talks dealt with the situation of the Arab student movement. The two unions stressed the need to preserve this movement's unity within the framework of the general federation of Arab students and along the path of an overall Arab unity. They also stressed their firm stand by the side of the national forces in Arab Egypt. They denounced all suppressive practices against these forces and called on all world progressive forces to support the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt in order to topple the traitorous As-Sadat's Camp David accords, which stand for an imperialist plot aimed at aborting the Arab revolution movement by dragging Egypt out of the circle of the Arab-Zionist conflict.

TRADE UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT ON AS-SADAT

JN072038 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The general confederation of the Iraqi Trade Unions has called on the Arab working class and its trade union organizations to extend every possible support to the people and workers of Egypt in order to liberate their country from the imperialist and Zionist hegemony and bring it back to the Arab nation's fold.

In a statement issued on the occasion of carrying out the death sentence against traitor As-Sadat, the confederation greeted the Arab people in proud Egypt and the Egyptian Army, which bravely and boldly exacted the just punishment that was decided by the Arab people's conference in Baghdad against the renegade traitor.

HAMMADI INTERVIEWED BY KUWAIT'S AL-WATAN

JN041208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has said that the Iranian aggression against the Kuwaiti oil installations aims at intimidating the world and threatening neighboring Arab states.

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN today, Dr Hammadi stressed that such Iranian acts are an indication of internal weakness, not strength. He added that whenever Iran becomes weak and its internal situation and conditions worsen, it uses that card of aggression, thinking it can in this way exert pressure on the world to interfere. He said that by Iran's recent aggression against Kuwait, the Iranian regime proved that it is irresponsible, inflicting harm on the region's security and world economic interests.

Regarding the Arab states' unclear stands toward the United States, Dr Hammadi said that Arab officials must address the U.S. public, particularly those personalities and public sectors that have an impact on the drawing up of U.S. foreign policy, in clear and unequivocal language. They should also explain the Arab viewpoint seriously. He added: As Arabs we have to be clear and express our opinions about the U.S. policy quite clearly. We should also explain to Americans the repercussions of their unlimited support of the Zionist entity.

On Iraqi-U.S. relations, he said: No basic change has taken place, but there is some improvement in communication; namely, in listening to an opinion and expressing it.

He asserted that at present there is no plan to restore diplomatic relations with the United States because it has not made any radical modification or change in its policy of support of the Zionist enemy, for which these relations were severed.

About the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Dr Hammadi said: We doubt that the United States was unaware of what had happened. It is unreasonable to think that the bombing took place without the United States' knowledge, particularly since the weapons used were U.S. weapons. We still have deep suspicions that the United States was aware of the strike.

Dr Hammadi said that the United States is pursuing the same old policy of supporting the Zionist entity. He added: The recent strategic cooperation agreement the United States has concluded with Israel is an attempt to return to the policy of alliances based on military aspects such as the Baghdad Pact, CENTO and others which have failed and were futile.

On the Zionist entity's providing the Iranian regime with spare parts and hardware, Dr Hammadi said: In the wake of the Argentinian plane incident and after pursuing the subject with all the concerned parties, it has become evident to us that U.S. weapons have reached Iran via Israel. We raised the issue with the United States on more than one occasion and we are more certain following our talks with them that it was the United States which provided Iran with these weapons via Israel, despite their denial.

On his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to explain Iraq's stands on the war with Iran and on Israel, Dr Hammadi said that his talks with Gromyko had dealt with all aspects of bilateral relations, the current situation, the Arab-Zionist dispute and the issue of Israel providing Iran with U.S. weapons. Dr Hammadi added that the Soviet minister had reiterated his country's unwavering stand in support of the Arab position and Palestinian rights.

Dr Hammadi said that Soviet-Iraqi relations are very good. We have no problems and everything seems to be proceeding along a positive road.

On the mediation efforts between Iraq and Iran, Dr Hammadi said: We have no problems with the Good Offices committees. Iran, however, is dealing with these committees from various motives, objectives and feelings. Dr Hammadi added that the Iranians had adopted a negative attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement Good Offices Committee. This is particularly regrettable since Iran is a member of this movement.

Dr Hammadi described the situation in Iran as resembling quicksand. That's why the situation there cannot be considered as final.

HAMMADI VOICES CONCERN OVER U.S. STAND ON WAR

JN051922 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has voiced the Iraqi Government's concern over Washington's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. He added in statement to Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR that U.S. weapons are arriving in Iran through Israel.

Hammadi explained that Baghdad has no objection to holding contacts with any sound national Iranian opposition.

ASSEMBLY PROTESTS EUROPEAN MEETING IN JERUSALEM

JN071414 Baghdad INA in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad 7 Oct (INA) -- Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly Na'im Haddad expressed grave concern over the intention of the political committee of the Council of the European Parliament to hold its annual meeting in Jerusalem.

Mr Haddad, in a cable sent to the European Parliament, said "this unfriendly step constitutes a serious provocation to the feelings of millions of Arab citizens and an open support to the illegal Zionist occupation of the Arab city of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Inter-parliamentary Union.

Iraq's National Assembly speaker stressed that the European Parliament "is urgently requested to intervene and take all necessary measures to prevent the convention of the meeting in Jerusalem."

MINISTER RAMADAN CONFERS WITH POLAND'S JEDYNAK

JN071903 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, has received Andrzej Jedynak, Polish deputy chairman of the Council of ministers for Economic Affairs, and his delegation.

During the meeting, which was attended by RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and the Polish charge d'affaires, the two sides discussed bilateral relations in the economic and trade fields and ways of developing them in the interest of their common interest. They also discussed the Polish companies' participation in the implementation of a number of development projects in Iraq.

Andrzej Jedynak conveyed to Taha Yasin Ramadan the greetings of Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, stressing his country's eagerness to consolidate the cooperation relations between the two friendly countries.

Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed pleasure at Poland's participation in the current session of the Baghdad International Fair which shows the two friendly countries' strong desire to develop their bilateral relations in the interest of the two friendly peoples along the path of opening new avenues for bilateral cooperation.

Ramadan asked Jedynak to convey his greetings to Jaruzelski, wishing the Polish people progress and prosperity.

Jedynak Meets Oil Minister

JN080835 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad -- Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and oil minister, received yesterday Andrzej Jedynak, Polish deputy chairman of the council of ministers for economic affairs.

Ways of cooperating between the two friendly countries in all fields were discussed.

Mr Andrzej Jedynak praised President Saddam Husayn's important speech to the delegations participating in the Baghdad International Fair.

He expressed admiration for leader Saddam Husayn's personality and Iraq's development and progress despite the circumstances of the war imposed on it.

He affirmed the possibility of Polish companies contributing to the development projects in Iraq.

The oil minister praised Poland's stands on Iraq and its issues, expressing the hope that the ties of friendship would continue to be strengthened in the service of the two friendly states.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN MINISTERS

AU061630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi government, has received Ion Florea, minister of forestry economy and construction materials, and Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, who participated in the opening of the 18th Baghdad International Fair.

The Romanian ministers also conducted talks with Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of trade; Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals and members of the Revolution Command Council.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides agreed on new action to develop trade exchange and economic cooperation in such fields as machine-building, oil, electrical engineering industries, in forestry economy and construction materials and in light industry.

Electricity Contract Signed

JN051627 Baghdad INA in English 1535 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and Romania today signed a contract worth more than 20 million dollars to lay out 900 kilometers of 33-capacity kvw lines in the central and northern regions of Iraq.

The contract was signed today by Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Industry and Minerals Mr. at-Tahir Tawfiq and the visiting Romanian minister of forestry, economy and construction materials, Ion Florea.

The project, to be implemented within 33 months, will supply electrical power to industrial plants and factories in the two areas.

HASAN 'ALI CONFERS WITH UK'S TRADE SECRETARY

JN031540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) -- Hasan 'ali-Amiri Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister and trade minister, met here today with John Biffen, British secretary of state for trade, and his delegation. The two sides reviewed the outcome of the visit to the United Kingdom Hasan 'Ali made early this year and the results of the meetings of the technical committee which were held during the first session of the Iraqi-British joint committee. The two ministers discussed means to develop cooperation in the field of transfer of technology and its usage in accordance with the requirements of the developments plans in Iraq. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador in Iraq.

The British official then met with Tahir at-Tawfiq, RCC member and industry minister. Discussion focused on industrial issues and the means to develop bilateral relations in this field.

Joint Minutes Signed

JN051247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and Britain signed here today the joint minutes of the first session of the Iraqi-British joint committee for economic and technical co-operation. The minutes were signed by Hasas 'ali al-Amiri, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, and John Biffen, British secretary of state for trade. The minutes cover bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, transfer of technology, agriculture, transport, communications and training.

On this occasion, Hasan 'Ali said that the minutes would contribute to developing economic relations between Iraq and Britain. Biffen said the minutes would boost trade and technical cooperation between the two countries. The signing ceremony was attended by the British ambassador in Baghdad.

OIL EXPERTS ON IRANIAN OIL PRODUCTION ECONOMY

JN072109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA) -- Two Iraqi oil experts have stressed that Iranian crude oil production will decrease by 90 percent after the destruction of Gharrah station by the Iraqi fighter planes last Wednesday.

The two experts, Dr Sami Sharif, technical adviser at the National Oil Company, and Dr Ramzi Salman, marketing manager at the company, agreed that this reduction will directly affect Iran's budget, which is mainly based on oil production. Dr Sharif indicated that 90 percent of the Iranian oil production passes through the station before it is exported from Khark Island. He added that the destruction of this station will hamper the pumping of crude oil through the pipes which extend 75 km under the sea. He also said that the attempts to repair the pipelines will not help the Iranians overcome the pumping problem which is a result of the destruction.

Dr Ramzi Salman said that the destruction of the (Gharrah) station and the subsequent reduction of production will directly influence the income of Iran, which has always had a deficit in its budget. He added that since the destruction, the capacity of oil exports from Khark is estimated at 300,000 barrels a day. This means that Iran will get one eighth of what it planned for. This, he said, will have a direct negative influence on the average income of the Iranian individual, who is already suffering.

Dr Ramzi Salman expected that inflation in the Iranian economy will exceed 40 percent by the end of the year, which is by 13 percent more than the average at the end of 1980.

PRESS COMMENT ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

JN071121 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Text] AD-DUSTUR and AR-RA'Y today speak about the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and consider Egypt before and after his departure.

AD-DUSTUR says: A special phase in Egyptian history ended yesterday. The Egyptians had no hand in charting that phase, but they had everything to do with ending it by ending the life of its sole representative, to borrow a phrase used by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The characteristics of the stormy political crisis which ended As-Sadat's life were represented by the comprehensive apostasy to which he led Egypt, that of turning away from the Arabs and reneging on supporting peoples aspiring for liberation, on opposing imperialism and Zionism and on ruling in the interest of the broad masses of the Egyptian people.

The main result of this apostasy was total confusion in all Egypt's political, military, economic and cultural policies.

As-Sadat, who fostered or tried to foster regionalism and sectarianism in Egypt at the expense of pan-Arabism, could not offer the Egyptian masses a convincing alternative to pan-Arabism.

As-Sadat, who abandoned all the 23 July Revolution stands against imperialism and for the sake of the peoples fighting for their independence and freedom, could not even maintain Egypt's independence, let alone its neutrality.

As-Sadat, who came to power after 'Abd an-Nasir, failed to become a true successor. As a matter of fact, he lost his way and landed in the lap of Egypt's enemies, such as Kissinger, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Begin and Sharon.

As-Sadat, who promised to turn Egypt into a paradise [an otherwise identical p 21 press version of this editorial inserts here the phrase "after removing socialism and its Soviet supporters"] involved that country in the worst economic crises in its history, which forced millions of Egypt to emigrate.

Regardless of who succeeds As-Sadat, removing the causes of the Egyptian crisis is a basic condition if he is to be able to rule. Continuation of the As-Sadat line on the pretext of honoring international agreements, isolating Egypt from its Arabism and Islamism and capitulating in the name of peace, will only cause more problems and further suffering for Egypt and its people. The assassination of As-Sadat must be seen in its true perspective; namely, that it is a protest against capitulation, separate peace, disavowal of Palestinian rights and also abandoning of Egypt's rights and Arabism and independence.

AR-RA'Y says: The method remains greater than the surprise. Those who crossed the canal on 6 October 1973 to liberate the land, crossed yesterday, the anniversary of this war, the canal of illusions that President as-Sadat created 4 years ago to liberate Egyptian will.

Egyptian soldiers belong to Egypt. Superficial changes always remain on the surface, but real undercurrents work their way calmly and patiently until they reach the surface to become the real changes.

Anwar as-Sadat represented the negative aspects of his time and of the circumstances experienced by Egyptians and Arabs. If this unsimple person was able to pursue this negative policy and establish his peace with the Zionist entity, wage his war on the Arabs and allow the Israeli flag to be flown in Egypt while Israeli planes were shelling Palestinians, Iraqis and Lebanese, then the end of Anwar as-Sadat was also the end of his policy despite all else.

The man built this entire edifice, which looked solid from afar, on land that was no more than a foothold. We will not ask ourselves: What will happen after As-Sadat? The question implies great doubt in Egypt's true nature, Arabism and status before and after As-Sadat. Egypt will always remain the land of Arabism, challenge and struggle.

U.S., Israel Worried

JN080800 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8-9 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "What Will They Do?"]

[Text] Behind the facade of official American and Israeli reactions to President as-Sadat's death lies a profoundly worried Reagan administration and a terrified Begin junta.

The late as-Sadat's Camp David partners have already expressed extrovert confidence in the continuation of the Camp David "peace" process with As-Sadat's eminent successor, Husni Mubarak.

But the U.S. and Israel no doubt realise that even if he 'wanted' to continue on As-Sadat's footsteps, Mr Mubarak might not be able to withstand pressures both inside and outside Egypt for a return to the Arab fold, where he can join the more logical and secure path of working for an honourable and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict in which all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will take part.

We know that the United States and Israel are shaken, and indeed worried, by the departure from the political scene of Anwar as-Sadat. What matters now though is what they will do about it.

If the two 'strategic' allies revert to their old ways and decide to fill the political vacuum by moving their armies and navies closer to Egyptian shores, or decide to conspire, through the Egyptian Army or otherwise, to install a puppet regime, then they will have to face an even greater threat to their own interests in the area, and face the possibility of endangering world peace.

But if the U.S. and Israel would ever want to heed the voice of reason, they should do it now, and through the only way possible: By restoring to the Palestinians their usurped rights to live in peace and security and to establish their own state on their national soil in Palestine.

End of Era

JN072157 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The End of an Era"]

[Text] The man who split Arab ranks to make a separate peace with Israel is now gone. His death will no doubt mean different things to different people all over the world.

The United States will deeply mourn the slain president, and will fret over the effect of the political vacuum caused by his departure on their global strategy and their world interests. The Soviet Union, for all ideological and practical purposes, will simply wish that the man had not existed in the first place. The European community will shed its own tears, and may even miss his pervasive influence. Countries in between will present their mixed reactions in their own diplomatic ways.

Still, the fiercest shock waves emanating from As-Sadat's assassination will ripple through those countries on which his 11-year reign in Egypt had the greatest effect. Israel, which has never trusted the intentions of the man who went out of his -- and everybody's -- way to make "peace" with it, will be "stunned" at his loss and dumbfounded as to what will happen in the area in the post-As-Sadat era. Judging by the fact that several prominent Israeli officials have lately been unequivocal in saying that the "peace process" might come to a halt if As-Sadat were no longer steering Egypt's course, Irael may already be gearing up to face an altogether different situation and new political circumstances.

Some Arab countries will both outwardly and inwardly rejoice at Sadat's end. Some will feel at a loss without him, but the majority of Arabs will take an objective look at the whole sad episode of the As-Sadat era, and will come to the conclusion that As-Sadatism had to come to an end -- by hook or by crook.

Those Egyptians who do not already agree with this reasoning will one day look back and see logic behind it.

Ever since President as-Sadat started thinking about taking his "historic" step of going to occupied Jerusalem, he must have lived in mental seclusion, pondering only one thing: How to become the "great Egyptian president" who broke all regional barriers and found a place in the annals of world history. Mr as-Sadat must have also ignored the forces of reality inside Egypt and in the Arab world, and forces at play everywhere in the world.

In his mental seclusion As-Sadat must have lived comfortably; but all others, including his "good friends" in Washington and Tel Aviv, knew he was walking the tightrope and playing a dangerous game, even though his declared purpose was peace at all costs. His "good friends" knew; but why should they not push him even further to achieve their own goals? In a word, they had nothing to lose.

Those Arabs who knew better, including more Egyptians than As-Sadat reckoned, were constantly warning him of the inherent dangers of what he was doing. They called upon him to return to the Arab fold; to join forces with them to seek genuine peace, and not isolated, self-promoting and short-term gains. The world was more complex and intricate than one man can comprehend, they would plead with him.

President as-Sadat, living as he did in a state of mental seclusion and his own brand of megalomania, did not budge. He persisted in taking the road that was to lead to his own end, but which, in his ivory tower, he saw as the road to a lasting peace.

PRESIDENT CABLES BREZHNEV ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

JN080708 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Oct 81

["Text" of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's 6 October cable to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on the first anniversary of the signing of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty]

[Text] Comrade Chairman Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dear friend, on the first anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the Syrian Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it is my great pleasure to take this opportunity to send, in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's command, our sincerest regards to you, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet people.

This treaty -- which was signed with you in Moscow on 8 October 1980 and whose ratifications documents were exchanged in Damascus on 2 December 1980 -- is the result of a historical development in our two countries' relations, a development which has proved throughout the years to be a sincere response to our peoples' wishes and in the interest of the Syrian Arab people and the Soviet peoples. Indeed, such a development bolsters our joint struggle and the struggle being waged by the world's socialist and progressive forces against aggression, exploitation and imperialist attempts to impose hegemony in order to establish peace, justice and security in all parts of the world.

For us in Syria, the signing and ratification of the treaty represented a national decision stemming from a clear perspective of the present conflict in our region and the world. We regarded this decision as bolstering the just struggle being waged by Syria, the Arab nation, the Third World's forces of freedom and progress and the Nonaligned Movement and its progressive character against imperialist plots and Israeli aggression.

It was on this basis that, when the treaty was signed, I said it represents a singular historic turning point in the course of our bilateral relations and constitutes a base on which we can depend in giving increasing and successive thrusts to bilateral cooperation, a cooperation which, despite its diversification, can expand and accelerate to include every field.

You, dear friend, were absolutely right when you stated on that day that Soviet-Syrian friendship -- which is becoming stronger year after year -- symbolizes the unity of two great powers in our age: The socialist and the national liberation powers, and these powers' interaction in their struggle to achieve world peace and social progress.

The significance of the Soviet-Syrian treaty as a base for the firm confrontation of the aggression by imperialism and its aides, continuing the struggle against old and new colonialism and racism in all its forms, including Zionism, and bolstering the two countries' cooperation in order to achieve a just and solid Middle East peace has become clearer in light of the events of the year that has passed since the treaty was signed.

Indeed, these events proved the determination of Zionism and imperialism to practice a policy of aggression and plots in the region and the world, as manifested by the successive aggressions by Israel and the United States against the Arab masses in Lebanon and the region in general; Israel's threats to attack our countries; and U.S. imperialism pursuing its foreign policy along the path of escalating tension, expanding the armaments race and obstructing detente.

The U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement is a natural consequence of this aggressive trend in the U.S. and Israel policies and constitutes actual plans to implement the policy of imposing hegemony and resisting the liberation and progressive movement in our region and the world.

Under the circumstances through which our region and the world are passing, we are confident that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation relations linking our two countries -- which were clearly reflected in the Syrian-Soviet treaty -- will play their role in bolstering our struggle against the forces of conspiracy and aggression and effectively contribute to achieving the noble goals we aspired to achieve through signing the treaty.

We welcome the second year of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics while being increasingly confident of the victory of the socialist and progressive forces and the defeat of the aggressive forces.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus, 6 October 1981

Brezhnev Cable

JN080729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Oct 81

["Text" of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's 7 October cable to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the first anniversary of the signing of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty]

[Text] Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people, and in my own name, I would like to send to you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and the friendly Syrian leadership and people, my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary marking the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The signing of the treaty embodied the raising of friendship and comprehensive cooperation relations linking our two countries and peoples to a new and higher level. The treaty was an important contribution to the peoples' struggle for world peace, detente and security. Furthermore, this treaty has become an effective factor bolstering the positions of the Arab world's national forces, which are confronting imperialist and zionist plots and the policy of unilateral transactions and capitulation and are advocating the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

I am confident that Soviet-Syrian relations, which were entrenched by the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to successfully develop for the benefit of the two countries' peoples and in the interest of a Middle East and world peace.

[Signed] Moscow, the Kremlin, 7 October 1981, Leonid Brezhnev

NAVON OFFERS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT'S AMBASSADOR

TA071128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President Yitzhaq Navon this morning went to the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv and delivered to Ambassador Sa'd Murtada his condolences on the death of President as-Sadat.

President Navon said he has talked with Husni Mubarak and found he was an open and honest man. I spoke with him about President as-Sadat and his service to the Egyptian people, as well as on regional and global problems. The president expressed his regret that his visit to the Egyptian Embassy had taken place under such grevious circumstances.

SASON: EGYPT ADHERES TO AS-SADAT POLICY

TA071226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, has said that the Egyptian leadership headed by Vice President Husni Mubarak last night promised the Israeli representatives that Egypt adheres to As-Sadat's policy and that it will continue the peace process. I believe in this peace and in the continuation of the process, the ambassador told our envoy Arye Gus who arrived in Cairo this morning. The ambassador stressed that all Israelis in Egypt are safe.

'DEVIATION' SEEN IN WASHINGTON COMMITMENT

TA070745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Our correspondent says it is believed in Jerusalem that the United States should as of now be assuming a more energetic role in the implementation of the Camp David agreements. Criticism was heard in recent weeks in Jerusalem about the attempt of the U.S. Administration to strengthen the link with Saudi Arabia at the expense of Egypt, and there were people who regarded this as a deviation from Washington's commitment to adhere to the Camp David agreements.

NRP MEMBERS SEEK DELAY IN SINAI PULLBACK

TA070816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Two members of the National Religious Party Directorate have demanded an urgent meeting of the party executive to discuss a delay in the pullback from the Sinai. They demand that a discussion of the issue not be postponed until after the Succoth holiday, as originally scheduled.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav says ferment began in the party after President as-Sadat's assassination, and voices are being heard calling for implementing the clause in the party's platform pertaining to preventing the removal of Sinai settlements within the framework of the peace treaty.

SHAMIR STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM U.S. TALKS

TA071046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said on his return to Israel that if the peace process continues, the pullback from Sinai will also continue. He said that after President as-Sadat's assassination all parties must join in a common effort to continue the peace process. The foreign minister rejected allegations that a withdrawal, as it were, by the United States from the Camp David process caused As-Sadat's downfall. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that only the day before yesterday he met in New York with the U.S. secretary of state who promised that Washington was, with all its might, supporting the issue of peace and the Camp David agreements.

Regarding the talks he had held in New York before As-Sadat's assassination with representatives of states which have no diplomatic relations with Israel, the foreign minister said there is growing interest in links and cooperation with Israel. He hopes in the near future it will be possible to receive this development in a more official manner. As-Sadat's death may affect this process in some way, but the foreign minister does not think that this can be changed.

AWACS, Saudi Policy

TA070953 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Oct 81 p 23

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by MA'ARIV's New York correspondent "On the Eve of Shamir's Departure for Israel"]

[Excerpt] The AWACS issue did not drop out of the headlines in the United States during the entire period Shamir was in New York. A week ago the struggle assumed a new dimension when President Reagan sharply criticized Israel's intervention in the debate over the sale of the planes to Saudi Arabia. What is the minister's stand regarding Reagan's accusations?

Shamir replies: "I do not want to get involved in an argument with the President of the United States in the pages of an Israeli paper. However, it seems to me that our stand regarding the arms deal with Saudi Arabia is perfectly clear. The decision lies with the U.S. Administration, and we are not intervening in the internal debate between it and Congress. It was our duty to explain our position about the supply of sophisticated weaponry to a hostile state in our region, one that is constantly working vigorously against the peace process and against Israel's political, economic and security interests."

The minister added forcefully: "We should not and could not have acted otherwise. We adopted the correct line. I do not regret Israel's stand on the AWACS issue."

Is the torpedoing of the deal liable to affect the President's assurance of "strategic cooperation" with Israel?

Shamir: "In our view, there is no logical connection between the AWACS deal and the strategic cooperation, nor should such a link exist. These are two different things. If the Congress foils the AWACS deal, it will not be because of Israel's stand in the debate. The arguments relating to Israel's security are just a very small part of the weighty arguments being put forward by the deal's opponents. If strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States is affected it will be on the basis of a decision by both sides, since the matter serves the interests of both of them."

In his talks with foreign ministers in New York, and particularly with the Europeans, he told them that Israel does not agree with their view and that of the United States that Saudi Arabia is a "moderate Arab state." Shamir says that many foreign ministers told him of Saudi Arabia's extreme opposition to the Camp David accords, and this, he says, is direct proof that Saudi Arabia is playing a negative role in the Middle East regarding the assurances of stability and the promotion of peace. A week ago there was a report of a possible meeting that the president of France would initiate between Saudi and Israeli officials. Would you agree to such a meeting?

"I do not reject a meeting with Saudi representatives," the foreign minister says. However, he is skeptical about the results it may produce. "Saudi Arabia is constantly pressing countries in various parts of the world to reduce or sever entirely their relations with us. It is working to prevent the resumption of relations between Israel and countries that broke relations with us in the past. At times we are astonished to hear remarks and declarations about the positive role Saudi Arabia is supposed to have played in Lebanon, but we all know the truth. The roots of the Lebanese crisis lie in the Syrian occupation and in the PLO's takeover of large parts of Lebanon. What is Saudi Arabia doing in this matter? It is defraying the costs of the Syrian expeditionary forces in Lebanon and is aiding the PLO."

The foreign minister also rejects the assertion that Saudi Arabia played a crucial and positive part in the attainment of the "cessation of hostilities" arrangement in Lebanon. "That is simply not so; at that time the PLO was desperately interested in getting this arrangement. It was on the verge of a total collapse, therefore the terrorists approached the UN to obtain this kind of arrangement and they used Saudi Arabia as an instrument to get it."

Regarding Prince Fahd's 8-point plan, the foreign minister says: "That plan was published in order to thwart any tendency there might have been in the Arab world toward joining the Camp David process. The plan is made up of several past resolutions of the Arab League and of the UN General Assembly whose aim was simply the liquidation of Israel by stages."

As for the close relations between Saudi Arabia and the PLO, Shamir says: "I do not know whether the PLO would be capable of existing or of operating on the scale it does, were it not for Saudi Arabia's massive help. I refer not only to financial or logistic support and to arms supplies, but mainly to multidimensional and productive political support."

The minister asserts unequivocally that "'Arafat's forthcoming visit to Japan would not have come up had it not been for Saudi pressure. 'Arafat's emissaries would not be received by European foreign ministers were it not for unrelenting Saudi pressure." Shamir heard testimony of this in his meetings with various foreign ministers in New York.

COMMENTATOR ON NEW POLICY IN WEST BANK

TA061404 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Oct p 6

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "The New Move in Judaea and Samaria"]

[Text] The Israeli Government's decision to reorganize the Military Government and separate military and civilian powers in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district is a step in the right direction. However, it is doubtful whether it will bring about the participation of residents of the territories in the autonomy talks. The new arrangements will come into effect at the beginning of December. The new civilian branch will operate by virtue of the authority of the Military Government, but the military commander in the territories will be directly subordinate to the commanding general of the central command.

This separation was already instituted in the past, when Moshe Dayan and Shim'on Peres served as defense ministers, but because of the autonomy talks' resumption the need will undoubtedly arise for a broader definition of the civil powers to be transferred to the Palestinian representatives in the territories. This will put an end to the "firm hand policy" that was introduced in the territories following the murderous attack at the Hadassah Building in Hebron, and a new, more liberal, era will commence which will be consistent with Israel's and Egypt's intention to reach an autonomy agreement even before the completion of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

According to the first reactions in the territories, it is highly unlikely that the separation move decided on by the Israeli government will bring the local Palestinian leadership to the negotiating table. Since the Yom Kippur war, a division of powers between Israel and the PLO has in effect come about in the territories: Israel bears administrative and military responsibility, which it implements in practice through the Military Government; the PLO has ensured its political hegemony and implements it through the mayors, who were elected under the aegis of the Military Government over 5 years ago.

This PLO orientation has not been weakened since the deportation of the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, and the wounding of the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah; on the contrary, it has been strengthened. So it is very doubtful whether these mayors will wish or dare to get involved in the autonomy talks in the near future. As long as Syria and the PLO oppose the peace process with Israel, and as long as Saudi Arabia and Jordan have not lifted their objection to the Camp David accords, the Egyptian incentive will not be strong enough to overcome the mayors' refusal to take part in the autonomy talks in the coming period.

Moreover, the separation of military and civilian powers is to be implemented in accordance with the Israeli interpretation of the Camp David agreements, which regards the Military Government as the "source of authority" of the Autonomy Council. It is precisely this point which has been the main bone of contention between Israel and Egypt and which caused the talks to be suspended for over 16 months.

Naturally, senior Israeli officials are aware of this problem. They say that the separation of powers is not to be interpreted as a "creation of facts" with respect to the source of authority. They add that the intention of the Israeli decision is to forge a more conducive atmosphere in future talks, and not necessarily to slam the door on any other interpretations of the Camp David accords. Of course, Israel has not altered its basic approach by which, even after the election of the Autonomy Council, Israel will continue to be the "source of authority." However, Israel does not rule out the right of the Egyptians and the Palestinians to dispute this concept.

Under these conditions, the separation of powers, as decided on this week, constitutes a unilateral application of several steps toward autonomy in the spirit of Moshe Dayan. Naturally, the success of the move will depend on how it is implemented and on the readiness of Palestinian leaders to cooperate with the Israeli Government even if they continue to dispute its policy. To a large extent, the move's success will also depend on the seriousness of the defense establishment's preparations with a view to the implementation of the arrangements on 1 December.

If the transition period is used solely to effect administrative changes in the Military Government, the failure of the Israeli move will be a foregone conclusion. If the transition period is used for serious and ongoing talks with local leaders in the territories, there is a chance for a certain amount of cooperation, even if this is not declared publicly. This kind of quiet arrangement may not lead the mayors to take part in direct autonomy talks, but it will be able to pave the way for agreement with Egypt on the principles of the settlement and on the powers of the Autonomy Council. If such Egyptian consent is obtained, even without public Palestinian participation, it will constitute a not inconsiderable Israeli achievement.

MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION ON YAMIT ISSUE

TA061250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] A ministerial consultation with the prime minister regarding the illegal settlers at Talme-Yosef in the Yamit district ended without resolution and Mr Begin will convene another meeting. All the ministers who attended today's meeting maintained that the squatters must vacate the houses and that Israel will honor its commitment to evacuate the district in the context of the peace treaty with Egypt. There is, however, still a controversy regarding the steps to be taken for removing the squatters and the timing of the operation.

Our correspondent reports that after consultation on the Yamit district, most of the attending Cabinet members went to a meeting of a committee which deals with autonomy.

MESSAGE FROM BEGIN TO CEAUSESCU CONVEYED

TA071227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to Romania conferred yesterday with President Nicolae Ceausescu and conveyed to him a message from Mr Begin regarding the peace process between Israel and Egypt. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the message deals with the strategic understanding between Israel and the United States and the autonomy talks. Bucharest media have highlighted the meeting between Ambassador Aba Gefen and President Ceausescu. The meeting took place before As-Sadat's death had been confirmed.

TERRITORY RESIDENTS' MOVEMENTS RESTRICTED

TA070838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of Yom Kippur, residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip have been forbidden to leave their areas effective 1400 [1200 GMT] today until the end of Yom Kippur at 1900 tomorrow.

ALGERIA

MEDIA ASSESSMENT OF AS-SADAT'S DEATH

LD071628 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 7 Oct (APS) -- The attempt on As-Sadat's life took [word indistinct] of a major event in the whole world in general and the Arab nation in particular in so far as it announces the collapsing of a fragile situation that some in a rush believed it to be acquired and granted.

For the national daily "ASH-SHA'B" the assassination of As-Sadat by elements of Egyptian Armed Forces is a natural consequence of Cairo policy towards those same forces, the Egyptian people and the Arab nation in general.

This venturesome policy destroyed aspirations of the Egyptian people and bargained its interests not caring a straw about Arab nation security and its central problem, the Palestinian cause.

Yesterday's event, "ASH-SHA'B" further adds, reasserts the determination of Arab populations to counterattack all attempts against their dignity, independence and national entity.

As for the daily "EL MOUDJAHID" it analyses in a commentary headlined "The Consequence of an Adventure" the failure of As-Sadat policy. The death of As-Sadat, writes the paper, shows that the president deluded himself about the real feelings of his people when he took the responsibility to visit Begin. This terrible mistake predicted his physical elimination, especially that his chances of success became more and more slim, and the Egyptian people and his army were fed up with a continuing humiliation.

After evoking the treason and error of As-Sadat, the paper concludes "it is time now to be aware that it is all over with this non-glorious page of Arab history, and that the Arab nation will be able finally to gather its energy for the common struggle, which has been hindered by the Egyptian policy those past years." It was high time that As-Sadat's adventure came to an end.

Radio Commentary

LD071412 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Sa'd ad-Din Ash-Shadhli addressed the Egyptian people yesterday and declared a 1-year state of emergency following As- adat's death. AFP reports that calm prevails in Cairo.

Thus As-Sadat's end comes as an inevitable result of his policy which opposed and defied the ambitions of the will of the people and the entire Arab nation -- the policy which was in particular marked by the conclusion of the Camp David capitulatory accords which tried to wound the dignity of the Arab nation and to liquidate its sacred and fateful cause at the expense of an entire people, namely, the Palestinians.

The lesson to be concluded from As-Sadat's end is that the Arab people will never forgive those who try to harm their dignity, encroach on their honor or determine them safe against their will and against their ambitions, independence and existence as a nation. After the end of As-Sadat, this nation hopes today that the Egyptian people will embark on a decisive historic phase which will return the Egyptian people to their natural and vanguard position in the struggle of the Arab nation against the common enemy. Algeria has never lost hope in the Egyptian people and in their will to continue the national struggle. Algeria now has stronger faith in the fact that the Egyptian people will return to the front of the [word indistinct] struggle of our Arab nation, with all their might, so as to continue the struggle for the liberation of every inch of Arab territories, regardless of cost and sacrifices.

LIBYA

LT GEN ASH-SHADHLI ADDRESS TO EGYPTIAN PEOPLE

LD071502 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1311 GMT 7 Oct 81

["Statement No two" by Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din Ash-Shadhli, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front, addressed to the Egyptian people -- recorded; date and venue not supplied]

[Text] In the name of God, most merciful, most compassionate:

Struggling Egyptian people. Now that the head of treachery has fallen at the hands of your honorable, free and revolutionary people, you have placed yourselves at the beginning of the road toward true freedom and an honorable life. The destiny which As-Sadat suffered was historically inevitable. Traitorous agents were bound to be exposed to the people's anger and to fall under their feet, however long it took, however arrogant they became. As-Sadat received the fate of those traitors who preceded him; he followed his predecessors on the path of treachery -- Nuri as-Sa'id, Butrus Pasha Ghali and others. Though he was felled because of treachery, As-Sadat has drowned Egypt in the quagmire of treachery and subservience to colonialism and Zionism. His fall at the hands of free Egyptians opens wide the road for the liberation of beloved Egypt from imperialist and Zionist influence and restores Egypt to Arab ranks in order that Egypt may resume the national and pan-Arab role which it has always played, with the exception of the black years when As-Sadat usurped power in Egypt.

Egypt today is entering a decisive and grave phase. It is standing at the crossroads. Its choice, moreover its insistence, is the path of freedom, dignity and Arabism. Its stances must be clear and defined. Here, we clearly declare that we, and with us all the Egyptian people, reject the Camp David accords, which shed every national and pan-Arab right and which caused the greatest harm to Egypt and the Arab nations. As-Sadat, felled because of his treachery, reached the peak of falsification when he claimed that the people of Egypt approved the Camp David accords. He lied and falsified the facts to the Egyptian people who fought and made sacrifices for the national and pan-Arab target, so that they would not turn against or abort their jihad and their sacrifices.

In the face of the present situation in Egypt, and after the toppling of the head of treachery, we would like to stress that we do not consider Jusni Mubarak responsible for all the errors of As-Sadat's regime; hence we ask him to take the available opportunity to carry out what would be considered a good initiative by implementing the following:

1. The release of all political detainees;
2. The abolition of the state of alert;
3. The freezing of all the fascist repressive laws issued by As-Sadat, foremost of which are the law of shame [qanun al-'ib], the law on the press and the law governing the bar.

We want to stress that we will define our position to the new leadership based on the implementation of these demands.

So that the settlement of the situation in Egypt may remain a purely domestic matter, and so that such a settlement may remain in the hands of the Egyptian people alone, we warn foreign powers against any form of intervention. These forces must refrain totally from any interference in Egyptian affairs. The struggle for power inside Egypt is a domestic matter interesting only the Arab Egyptian people. We will not accept any foreign power's interference in this struggle, a struggle which is taking place between the people of Egypt and its hireling enemies -- the enemies of its life, dignity and honor.

Forward, our free people, our free people in Egypt on the path of dignity, on the road to the objectives for which you have fought all these centuries, for which tens of thousands of our brothers, fathers and ancestors were martyred.

Peace be upon you, together with the benediction and blessings of God.

Statement No 3

LD071738 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Statement No 3 by Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din Ash-Shadhli, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front, addressed to the Egyptian people -- live or recorded: date and place not given -- prior to Ash-Shadhli's statement, announcer identified the station as Voice of Arab Egypt [Sawt Misr al-Arabiyah], even though the programming before and after this broadcast statement had been identified as Voice of Arab Homeland]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great people of Egypt, your holy march has begin. Your surging masses have started to march toward their target. Their march will not be stopped of hindered by any obstruction whatever it may be or by any force irrespective of magnitude. Oh great people, before we form an opinion of the new leadership in Egypt, the leadership that is following As-Sadat, who was liquidated by your free revolutionaries, we have given this leadership an opportunity to prove its good will.

In our second statement we called on this leadership to immediately release all political detainees, abolish the state of emergency and freeze all oppressive laws which As-Sadat had enacted, particularly the law of shame, the press law, and the bar association organizational law. These demands are part of natural rights you struggled for and for which martyrs fell, group after group. Therefore, we call on you, oh our struggling people, to come out in stormy popular demonstrations to demand freedon and call for the release of detainees. Let your slogan be, oh our struggling people: No for fascism, no for persecution, no for detention, yes to freedom, yes to democracy, freedom, every freedom for the honorable strugglers.

Our great Egyptian people, from Thursday the day of 'Id al-Adha, whey you go out to demand your natural right to freedom and life, the forces of the army or the policy shall not stand in your way. Here I address my sons and comrades in arms in our armed forces and say: Throughout its history the Egyptian Army has been patriotic and zealous for the its people's right to freedom and life. Whenever there was a conflict between the people and authority, our heroic army chose the people's side; this has been the case since the days of Ahmad 'Urabi.

If our people go out today demanding freedom and democracy and the release of detainees, we call upon you, men of our armed forces, that none of you should oppose the people when they demand their natural right to freedom and life and raise the slogans of democracy and freedom. It is your duty -- and this is your expected logical stand -- to protect your people and support them in their legitimate rights. The army that crossed the Suez Canal, smashed the Bar-Lev line and colored the land of the Sinai with its pure blood to defend the people of Egypt, can in no circumstances aim its weapons toward this people.

Here, I also address the men of the police force and central security. As-Sadat tried to make you into a force of oppression and terror to strike at the Egyptian people who are from you and to you. This must not be so. You are the sons of this people; you are the sons of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. You can never aim your weapons at your sons, your brothers and your fathers; you can never aim your weapons at your great people when they express their emotion and joy at the fall of the tyrant and when they demand freedom and democracy.

Our people, when they come out demanding freedom and democracy and the release of detainees, are not calling for the long life of a certain person, but for the people, all of the people, including you men of the police force.

Men of the armed forces and the police force, this is what we expect from you. If some of your commanders, the symbols of the apostate regime, issue orders to you to oppose the people, you should not obey them; you are not obliged to do so. Let everyone know that the tables will be turned and that we will bring to account any person violating the people's freedom and their right to express their will. May God render you all -- people, army and police -- successful in defending the freedom and democracy of our great Egyptian people. God's peace and blessings be upon you. [Egyptian national anthem is played]

WARNING ISSUED TO 'TRAITORS', 'AGENTS'

LD080900 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Libyan Arab people have decisively and firmly proved their solidarity with the Egyptian people and their armed forces against any attempt to hinder their growing revolutionary role and their heroic struggle to assert their free will in crushing the traitors and driving away the agent cliques, and cutting off their rotten heads. The proof came spontaneously and practically, representing popular cohesion, and proved that the revolutionary force is ever present and will not fail. The revolutionary force declares with deep determination its challenge to and ability to deal with and uproot the tyrants. It must be stressed that the masses which spontaneously marched in powerful and tumultous waves and welcomed the killing of As-Sadat wanted to emphasize their solidarity with the Egyptian people and their armed forces in the responsibility of fulfilling the powerful tasks of striking at the prophets of apostasy, destroying the chains of treachery, and to undermine the plans of American and Israeli imperialists to contain the role of the Arab people and to prepare the political arena for capitulatory solutions in order to realize hostile aims.

The revolutionary strike which eliminated As-Sadat has fractured the policy of imperialist and Israeli quarters, and struck awe and alarm in the souls of these agent symbols in Khartoum, Muscat and Mogadishu. It has proven once again that Egypt was not struck by senility as they thought, but remains ready to give, with renewed enthusiasm. Although tyrants and traitors have tried to harm the Egyptian people's struggle, they remain capable and continuously give proof in destroying the barriers. They are ready to destroy the tools of repression and indulgence, and to take their place in the thundering march of the Arab nation for the liberation of Palestine and toward achieving the great hope of unity.

The death of As-Sadat and the high level reached by the popular struggle through the accurate realization of great aims, naturally does not suit Washington's leaders. Nor does it suit the terrorists who shed the blood of the sons of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine. Hence, they are bent on moving toward Egypt and are quickening the will of their treacherous agents in the region who were shocked by the rapid events and who, with the killing of As-Sadat, have lost all hope of salvation from the anger of their people.

As-Sadat, who received his black fate at the hands of the free and revolutionary people of Egypt, received the punishment he deserved and which is deserved by anyone who tries to follow his steps. As-Sadat wanted to terrorize the Egyptian people by electric shocks. However, he failed, just as electric shocks failed to restore life to his torn corpse.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD080246 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stressed that the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people in the Gulf of Sidra was premeditated. In a speech at the UN General Assembly yesterday, he said that that savage aggression through which the U.S. Administration aimed at dealing a blow to the great Fatih revolution and its historic accomplishments was decided upon at a meeting of the U.S. National Security Council. He stressed that the Reagan administration's claim about the Jamahiriyah's extension of its territorial waters to 200 miles is pure fabrication and unfounded allegation.

He added that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah adheres to the internationally recognized limit of 12 nautical miles and that the Gulf of Sidra is an individual part of Libyan territory. The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out that the Jamahiriyah will support any international agreement reached in the Law of the Sea conference, which has not concluded its business as a result of the deliberate U.S. stand taken during its meetings. He enumerated the terrorist acts of the United States, explaining the latest depth to which U.S. terrorism had plunged -- and this was confirmed by some U.S. officials and exposed by the U.S. press -- was the terrorist plan to assassinate the brother leader.

He stressed anew that the Libyan Arab people will confront U.S. conspiracies and terrorist policies against their freedom, accomplishments and historic leadership.

He condemned the U.S.-Zionist aggressive strategic alliance and said that it (?represents) an advanced stage of U.S. terrorist plans against the Arab people and its great cause, Palestine. He also condemned the practices of the racist regime in South Africa, which is supported by the United States and some Western countries, against the Namibian people. He said that the struggle of the Namibian people and their right to independence have put the United Nations in a position of responsibility in the deterring of the racist regime and the implementation of the UN resolutions for the independence of the Namibian people.

He stressed that the United States is no longer qualified to host the United Nations. He demanded the transfer of the headquarters of the organization from the United States to another country which serves the international organization and safeguards its objectives. The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison demanded the taking of measures needed to end the problem caused by vestiges of World War II, from the bad economic and political effects of which the Libyan Arab people are still suffering.

He said that in addition to the direct and comprehensive destruction which that war caused in the towns and villages of Libya, large numbers of Libyans have been killed or injured as a result of the explosives planted in Libyan soil.

EGYPTIANS URGED TO KEEP BEGIN OUT OF COUNTRY

LD071804 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] The masses of our Arab people in Egypt, the people who gave birth to the heroes who carried out the 6 October 1981 operation, must be an impenetrable dam against the Zionist presence in Egypt. The Egyptian people and their liberated forces must prevent the Zionist enemy's prime minister from reentering free Egypt. The conspiratorial relations between As-Sadat and Begin ended with the first bullets that entered As-Sadat's head. The Egyptian Arab masses who raised a million Palestinian flags in Egyptian skies in the face of the flag of the Zionist entity must go to the streets of Egyptian towns and villages to prevent Begin from fouling the land of Kinanah [Egypt], the land of Egypt and the land of martyrs.

TRIPOLI REPORTS CURFEW DEFIED IN EGYPT

LD072048 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] It was learned from the latest statements issued from the local radio station that transmits programs from Egypt -- especially the statement broadcast at 1847 this evening -- that the Egyptian masses in many provinces, especially Dumyat province, defied the curfew announcement. The radio statement reported that a curfew violation was first made by a group of policemen originally charged with the task of controling the curfew system. They were also charged with reinforcing the guarding of detainees in provincial prisons.

Soon groups of soldiers joined the policemen and the masses in that province started taking down pictures of As-Sadat, breaking them, trampling over them, spitting on them and shouting slogans expressing the joy of the people by the salvation from the tyrant.

ARAB GROUP DEMANDS CONTINUED REVOLUTION IN EGYPT

LD080626 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Statement issued by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress -- date not given]

[Text] By the carrying out of the death sentence against the traitor As-Sadat by the forces of the revolution in Egypt, thus implementing the will of the Egyptian people and Arab nation and the sentence passed by the Arab People's court on 19 November 1979 branding As-Sadat with high treason and condemning him to death, the Arab region is entering a new phase that makes it incumbent upon all the Arab liberation movements to be alert and adopt all necessary measures.

The execution of As-Sadat for high treason against the Egyptian people, the Palestinian people and the Arab nation is the sentence of the Arab nation, its reply to the traitors and deviators and a lesson to all those who deviate from the will of their peoples.

Egypt is today entering a new phase in which the deviation could be rectified and the course corrected in order to enable it to return to its position and its progressive pan-Arab role and thus liberate itself from the policy of capitulation. This is the true reason for carrying out the death sentence against As-Sadat, the head of the treachery and the symbol of deviation in the Arab and Third Worlds. Since the potential of the agent forces to seize control of government in the wake of the execution of the head of treachery is an established fact, the masses of the Egyptian people and their Egyptian national movement as well as the Arab liberation movement must be fully alert and take all necessary measures.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, while congratulating the revolutionary forces -- vanguards of the Arab people in Egypt -- and their national and progressive forces for carrying out the death sentence against the traitor As-Sadat and turning a painful page in the history of the Arab nation, calls with all awareness and objectivity for the following:

1. The power vacuum in Egypt arising from the carrying out of the death sentence against As-Sadat by no means lends legitimacy to the gangs in his collapsed regime. The death sentence applies politcally to all those party to the As-Sadat regime and its policies.

2. Legitimacy is now only for the Egyptian people; other measures to impose an alternative to As-Sadat constitute a continuation of the usurpation of authority and a perpetuation of the line of agency to American imperialish and Zionism and reaction.

3. The release of political detainees, the abolition of the state of emergency and the convening of a conference for the Egyptian Arab people attended by their national and progressive democratic forces to determine the future of Egypt, whose role as a base and as a vanguard of the Arab national liberation movement is the only guarantee of legitimacy, and stability in Egypt.

4. As the present Egyptian officials continue the course, imagining that they are capable of imposing domination over the Egyptian people, they must bear the consequences of their policies, since the execution of As-Sadat by the use of arms has opened the road to popular armed struggle in Egypt and expressed the will of the Egyptian people for the establishment of a national democratic regime.

The national progressive forces in Egypt are now called upon to consolidate their ranks, hold the initiative and not tolerate an alternative agent who will continue the policy of As-Sadat.

The Arab nation is called upon today more than ever before to stand by the Egyptian people and support their struggle to retrieve the reigns of power and return Egypt to what it was in the past -- Arab socialist, the vanguard of the Arab liberation movement.

The Egyptian Arab people, who suffered under the tribulation of As-Sadat's capitulation and treachery and whose hundreds of political, intellectual and press leaders are languishing in prisons, cannot possibly accept the continuation of the traitorous conditions, and it is their duty in the revolution to confront these conditions. It is the duty of every free and noble Egyptian to defend Egypt and ensure that it reclaims its progressive Arab role.

In the name of the masses of the Arab nation, we warn certain Arab leaders and officials in foreign governments against the consequences of continued support for As-Sadat's course and encouragement of the Arab homeland. Anyone who supports As-Sadat and his course is an enemy of the Arab nation and will receive his punishment, just as As-Sadat did, at the hands of the free Egyptians.

ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN EXPULSION CELEBRATED

LD072004 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct [date as received] (JANA) -- The Libyan Arab people today celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the eviction of the last fascist Italians. It is another day of freedom for which our people waged heroic and historic battles and sacrificed its martyrs who with their bodies paved the path of real freedom which was achieved with the advent of the Great al-Fat h Revolution, the revolution of the armed people which destroyed the rule of the tyrants and overthrew the throne of treason. It also defeated the imperialist bases, and resolutely deterred the people's enemies and those who plundered its resources. It evicted the fascist remnants who were under the protection of the corrupt and corrupting monarchy and who were the fifth column conspiring against the people's freedom, monopolizing its resources, competing for power and laying in wait to destroy its aspirations.

In October 1970, thanks to the will of the revolution, which achieved victory for the martyrs and the fighters who suffered from the oppression and tryanny of the Italian colonialists, the Libyan Arab people achieved a further victory on the path to freedom by evicting the remnants of Italian fascists who controlled the people's riches, snatched their lands, plundered their resources and contributed to humiliate it and harm it.

Our people celebrate this day with more strength and readiness to defend its victories and achievements and with more readiness for sacrifice for the emergence of the armed people, the defence of freedom causes and for deterring the subservient reactionary regimes which foolishly attempt to threaten our people. These regimes fell into the laps of imperialism asking for its help to stop the evergrowing revolutionary tide and the people's struggle against the enemies of freedom and against all forms of repression, oppression and tyranny.

Through its great heroic battles, the sacrifice of 3/4 of a million of its children for the sake of freedom and armed only with faith and readiness to die, our people now have the authority, wealth and weapons and are capable of resolutely deterring the traitors and imperialist columns in order to deep Libya forever an unbeatable thorn in the side of imperialism.

Our people greet the day of vengeance today by organizing large popular celebrations and rallies expressing a firm will, an everlasting endurance, an unshakeable determination and a true struggle against all those who dare to harm the freedom of our people. Its great victories and achievements realized on the land of the martyrs guided by the Great al-Fatih Revolution which today marches on strongly, fearless of the imperialist tyranny, the attempts and the provocations of the imperialists, enemies of freedom and peace, will not divert it from its struggle to realize the humanitarian dicta.

An important popular celebration took place in Al-Khadra square in Tripoli this morning in commemoration of this day. Columns of units for the militarization of cities, people's security, children and youth scouts, and the students from the school of arts and crafts took part in this celebration. Speeches were made at the celebration glorifying the struggle of the forefathers who died for the sake of freedom. The speakers also hailed the Egyptian Arab people who refused subservience, injustice and who wiped away the shame brought by the traitor As-Sadat whom the Egyptian people executed yesterday in implementation of the Arab people's court sentence.

The participants in the celebration chanted their stand by the Egyptian people in its struggle to restore its dignity and to bring Egypt back in the fold of the Arab nation.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

LD071918 Tripoli JANA in English 1759 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Sabhah, 7 Oct (JANA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, received yesterday the delegation of Ethiopia. The delegation is led by the Ethiopian deputy premier and assistant secretary general of the Provisional Military Council.

MOROCCO

DELEGATION FOR AS-SADAT FUNERAL ANNOUNCED

LD071624 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat, 7 Oct (MAP) -- A delegation headed by Moroccan premier and justice minister, Mr Maati Bouabid, is to leave for Cairo Friday to attend the funeral of President Anwar as-Sadat, reports Moroccan daily LE MATIN DU SAHARA.

The delegation will mainly comprise General Ahmed Dlimi, director of the Cabinet of the sovereign's aides of camp, and Major Colonel Hatimi, who commanded the Moroccan expeditionary corps during the Ramadan war (Oct 6, 1973), added the daily.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI WILL ATTEND AS-SADAT'S FUNERAL

JN071817 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has decided to leave for Cairo in order to attend the funeral of late President as-Sadat, due to take place on Saturday.

REAGAN SENDS CABLES TO PRESIDENT NUMAYRI

Urges Support for Egypt

JN071819 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has appealed to Sudan to support the Egytpian people and government in this critical stage, stressing that now is the time to prove the depth of relations among those in the Middle East who have devoted themselves for the establishment of peace and stability.

This was included in a message President Numayri received today from U.S. President Reagan in which he reconfirmed his country's commitment to back the constitutional measures and the new government in Egypt.

Following is the text of the message: Dear Mr President, Ambassador Kontos must have conveyed to you my statement and that of Secretary of State Haig on the death of President as-Sadat.

I know how close you were to our friend Anwar and there is no doubt that your sorrow is deeper for losing him. I want to inform you that the United States will not fail to use every available means to back the constitutional measures of the succession to power in Egypt and to the new Egyptian Government.

I realize that the Government of Sudan will in turn offer its support for the people and Government of Egypt in this critical stage.

Now is the time to prove the depth of relations among those in the Middle East who have dedicated themselves to the establishment of peace and stability in the region.

Desire To Bolster Ties

JN081117 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Oct (SUNA) -- President Numayri today received a congratulations cable from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha in which he asserted his desire to bolster ties of friendship linking Sudan and the United States during the coming months.

Following is the text of the cable:

Dear Mr President, I have the pleasure of conveying to you and the Sudanese people the American people's sincerest wishes on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

I would like to seize this opportunity to inform you of my strong desire to maintain and bolster the ties of friendship linking our two countries during the coming months.

With my best wishes to you and the Sudanese people for prosperity and peace in the coming year.

KHALIL CHAIRS CABINET-POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

JN071255 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1142 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, presided over a joint meeting of the Political Bureau and the Cabinet at 1000 today at the People's Palace. His excellency gave a detailed briefing on the situation in the wake of the treacherous attack on President as-Sadat, developments inside and outside Sudan, the precautionary measures taken and the reactions on the domestic and foreign levels. This was followed by a comprehensive review of the situation. A statement was issued at the end of the meeting. Following is the text of the statement:

Our nation is passing through a delicate stage of choice between steadfastness and disintegration, is facing grave dangers caused by its enemies and is experiencing internecine fighting, division and dismemberment at the time when this stage dictates further cohesion and solidarity and further persistence to attain its objectives for liberation and for restoration of its eternal rights. At this particular time, one of its sons fell martyr, one who shouldered on behalf of his homeland and nation the responsibility of the of the confrontation battle against the Israeli enemy. Thus the victory of 6 October was scored. It was on this same day that an oppressive hand has killed Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Late President Anwar as-Sadat struggled and was martyred in defense of the Arab nation and Egypt. Egypt will remain capable of enriching the Egyptian soil with figures that struggle and shoulder their responsibility with firmness and perseverance. The Egyptian people, who gave birth to 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat, can stand the shock of treachery and can overcome it to achieve, through their cultural heritage and pan-Arab vigilance [words indistinct].

Sudan's people, Egypt's twin and partner in good and bad days, are standing fast in cohesion with their brother, the Egyptian people, in the face of the shock of this ordeal. Both peoples are armed with vigilance to confront the plots against the security and stability of the people of the Nile valley. The profound ties between the peoples of the Nile valley are imbued with sorrow and anger because they are eternal relations embodied in the two peoples through the joint struggle for the sake of a common objective: the security of Egypt and Sudan and the dignity of the Arab and Islamic nations.

May God have mercy on Anwar as-Sadat and [word indistinct] for all he has given to his people and nation.

Further on Meeting

JN071750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- First vice-president, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil described the assassination of late President Anwar as-Sadat constituting an alien terrorist phenomenon to Islamic and Arab values.

Speaking in a joint meeting of the Political Bureau and the Cabinet, Gen. Khalil said that the Sudanese people had expressed their shock and condemnation to the incident and their back to the people of Egypt.

Gen. Khalil also announced that he had instructed the Foreign Ministry and the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo to conduct a complete evaluation to the assassination of As-Sadat.

LIBYAN NATIONAL SALVATION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT

JN071220 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1114 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- The following is the foundational statement of the Libyan National Salvation Front:

At this difficult moment when the sufferings of our Libyan people at the hands of the regime of tyrant Al-Qadhdhafi have reached their maximum; in these difficult days, during which our people's rejection of this criminal regime and its determination to resist and crush the regime have reached their peak; at this time when the conspiratorial and terrorist nature of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime has been exposed to our neighbors, brothers and members of the international community; in all these circumstances God has willed the full materialization of the Libyan National Salvation Front, which, we hope, will further expose the criminal practices of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, rekindle the Libyan national spirit and rally together all the Libyan national forces for the sake of liberating Libyan territory and saving it from the Al-Qadhdhafi regime as well as finding a better and wiser alternative to that regime.

This front strongly believes that Libyan national action in confronting the Al-Qadhdhafi regime calls for "struggle programs" [barnamij nidal] not "government programs" [barnaij hukm]. Therefore, the front believes that its tasks, responsibilities and duties are as follows:

First, during the period of struggle to overthrow the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, the front believes in the need to rally together and unify all nationalist elements inside and outside Libya on an integral program of action and struggle to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and those linked to it and to liberate Libya from it with all possible legitimate means.

Second, during the period after the downfall of action and struggle, the first phase must be assumed by a minority of our people, struggle during the second phase must be the responsibility of the entire Libyan people. All decisions and options must be taken by our entire people. Therefore, this front believes that, whether the Al-Qadhdhafi regime is overthrown by its elements or other Libyan nationalist elements, its role during this period should be confined to calling and seeking, through all factions of our people, the following:

A. The formation of a presidential council [majlis riasah] and a provisional government which shall conduct affairs during the transitional period, which must not, under any circumstances, exceed 1 year. Its duty shall be to take all transitional measures, which will quickly, safely and honestly guarantee the establishment of a constitutional national rule. These arrangements are:

1. The holding of general elections 6 months after the formation to establish a constituent national assembly [jam'iyah wataniyah ta'sisiyah], whose task shall include the drafting of a permanent constitution for the country to be put to a public referendum.
2. The holding of general elections to elect the head of state under the new constitution after it has been approved by the people in a public referendum.
3. The transfer of all authority to the elected constitutional institutions or those formed under the new constitution.
4. The creation of all the circumstances which would help restore normal public life in a reasonable time, including the reaching of a general national reconciliation, removing all forms of injustices suffered by the citizens under the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and holding legislative elections.

B. Calling and seeking, through all factions of the Libyan people, the establishment of a constitutional national democratic regime inspired by the people's faith, values, history and cultural legacy by:

1. Protecting all sanctities, guaranteeing all public liberties for all citizens, asserting the principles of right and justice in society and establishing democratic practices and traditions.
2. Utilizing the country's human and material resources in a comprehensive and sensible manner so as to insure progress, achieve justice, prevent exploitation and achieve prosperity for the people of Libya, their neighbors and the whole of mankind.
3. Improving Libya's image abroad and establishing strong relations with all of Libya's neighbors as well as with other fraternal and friendly states on the basis of mutual respect.

This front is for all the Libyan people, regardless of generations, factions and inclinations. We are certain, God willing, that they will find in the front's action and struggle programs that which embodies their aspirations, enhances their resolve and enables them to devote their capabilities and resources to giving abundantly and sacrificing for the sake of their country's great cause.

The work assumed by this front is a continuation of all the efforts and sacrifices made by our Libyan people inside and outside Libya do away with the Al-Qadhdhafi regime since learning the truth about that regime. Therefore, this action is to be described as opposition. It is a salvation movement to liberate Libya from the savage and criminal Al-Qadhdhafi regime. Therefore, it is essential for those coming forward to assume the burden of this action to abide by national morality such as maturity, sincerity, honesty, patience, perseverence and willingness to make sacrifices.

Believing that the Libyan people's battle with the Al-Qadhdhafi regime essentially concerns the Libyan people, who are capable of triumphing in it, God willing, the front expects all the countries of the world, headed by fraternal and neighborly states, to adopt the appropriate moral and political stand toward the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, whose practices in international relations are so base that they threaten the international community with more wars, disturbances and seditions.

The front would like to record its gratitude and appreciation to all those fraternal and friendly states which have not hesitated to condemn the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and its criminal practices and to give all their attention and protection to Libyan citizens and strugglers. The front expects the countries, organizations and media which backed and colluded with the Al-Qadhdhafi regime to desist from such policy in their own interest.

Finally, the Libyan National Salvation Front is fully confident that our noble Libyan people, who did not hesitate to sacrifice half of its population in its victorious battle against Italian colonialism, will not hesitate again to wage the new battle against Al-Qadhdhafi's tyranny, regardless of all sacrifices so as to crown its victory in the first battle.

If God helps you, none can overcome you. And God hath full power and control over his affairs, but most among mankind know it not. [Koranic verse]

[Signed] Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryif, official spokesman of the Libyan National Salvation Front, 9 Dhu al-Hijjah 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 7 October 1981.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LEADER ISSUES STATEMENT ON WAR

FL022140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] In a statement to Informacion Politica [name of program], Bujari Ahmed, member of the Polisario Front's Politburo and of the National Council of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], has said that the Moroccan regime is facing an acute economic crisis as a result of the unjust war of occupation it has been waging against the Polisario Front in Western Sahara. He said that the Moroccan underdeveloped economy must earmark $3.3 million daily for this conflict.

The SDAR leader has also charged the racist South African regime with supplying armored units and military advisers to the Moroccan regime. Commenting on the prospects of his people's struggle against foreign occupation, Bujari Ahmed said: [Begin Ahmed recording] Nothing will stop the SDAR people from achieving total liberation, from attaining sovereignty over the entire territory of their country, the SDAR. The SDAR liberation army has already liberated 90 percent of the entire territory. Our forces are even at the rear guard of the Moroccan forces themselves.

Based on its own military power and on the impressive amount of weapons it has received from certain imperialist powers, Morocco had harbored until 1980 certain hopes of obtaining a military solution which would result in the extermination of the SDAR people and, consequently, in the annexation of the SDAR to its territory. I believe these military hopes have been demolished in the field and that Morocco has reached the conclusion that there can be only one solution; that is, its withdrawal from the SDAR, thus putting an end to its expansionist attempts. This fact is known to the entire world.

Now, in 1975 Morocco waged an expansionist war against the SDAR to solve political and economic conflicts which were then afflicting the languishing regime of King Hassan II. Today we can see that all those problems have been aggravated by the Moroccan economy. We must add to this the diplomatic isolation of the Moroccan regime which is similar to that endured by the South African regime due to its aggressions on Angola and Namibia. As a result of their isolation, a military cooperation has taken place between South Africa and Morocco to exterminate the SDAR people. It has been confirmed and demonstrated to the world that Morocco has received AML-90 armored (?troop carriers) and racist military advisers from South Africa.

Then what is the position of the Polisario Front? Our people want peace but, in their quest for peace, they will not relinquish their rights to independence and national sovereignty. There are two ways to achieve peace. First, through a peaceful, negotiated solution which would ultimately solve the problem. This, however, cannot be done without eliminating the causes of the problem. Thus the withdrawal of the Moroccan forces and the respect for the SDAR independence are key issues to end the war. These must be achieved through peaceful means, negotiations. Last year the United Nations asked that negotiations be held between the Moroccan Government and the Polisario Front and the Organization of African Unity has just made a similar request. Secondly, if this peaceful solution cannot be achieved due to Morocco's intransigence, the only alternative left can be logically inferred: A solution will have to be achieved on the battle field. While we are determined to keep on fighting, we want a peaceful solution. Naturally, we trust that our people will obtain a just victory. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU EXPRESSES 'SORROW' AT AS-SADAT DEATH

EA071622 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today signed a book of condolences at the Egyptian Embassy in memory of President Anwar as-Sadat who was killed in Cairo yesterday. Comrade Chairman Mengistu expressed sorrow over the untimely death of the late Egyptian president. He also expressed condolences to the close, neighborly and brotherly people of Egypt for having lost their leader unexpectedly. [passage omitted]

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT

EA071614 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, today sent a message of condolences to the acting president of Egypt on learning of the untimely death of President Anwar as-Sadat. President Moi said in the message that he wished on behalf of the people of Kenya, and on his own behalf, to send his most heartfelt condolences on the untimely death, through cowardly assassination, of President Anwar as-Sadat. He further said that President as-Sadat's untimely death leaves a gap that will be difficult to fill.

President Moi said that President as-Sadat will be missed not only by the people of Egypt but by all the peoples of the continent of Africa and indeed the whole international community. President Moi said he was sending to the acting president and the people of Egypt his wishes for a bright future in this hour of grief in spite of this serious setback. He lastly asked almighty God to rest his soul in eternal peace.

SOMALIA

FRONT SENDS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT'S LEADERS

EA071948 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF], Challe Muhammad Diriye Urdoh, has sent a telegram of condolences to the acting president of Egypt, Sufi Abu Talib, and to Husni Mubarak, the vice president of Egypt.

In his message the WSLF secretary general said: We were deeply shocked to learn of the death of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. He went on to say that Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was not lost to the people of Egypt alone, but to all the democratic and progressive Arab countries as well.

On behalf of the WSLF, which is struggling for independence, I am sending you a message of condolences expressing my deep shock following the death of President as-Sadat. The secretary general said: Please pass my message to the family of the late president, his relatives and to all the people who are now mourning him.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD071740 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC] last night held an emergency session under the chairmanship of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, following the death of President as-Sadat of Egypt. The session approved the following:

1. To send messages of condolence to the government and the people of Egypt.

2. To fly the SDR flag at half-mast for 7 days.

3. To send a high-level delegation to attend the funeral of the late President as-Sadat.

The Supreme Revolutionary Council's decision is in accordance with the deep-rooted relations between the two nations and people and the support extended by Egypt to the revolutionary government which came to power on 21 October 1969. The SRC also praised Egypt's assistance to the people under colonialism in the Third World, particularly the Arab and African countries. The session also recalled the manifold examples of cooperation between the peoples of the SDR and Egypt and spoke of their historical ties.

President Siad of the SDR has sent a telegram of condolence to the acting president of Egypt, Sufi Abu Talib.

RADIO REPORTS CLASH WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES

EA072028 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The Radio Kulmis reporter at the battlefields in the Ghel Gudut region has reported that the 15th battalion of the gallant SSF forces launched two surprise attacks on the soldiers being forced to fight against their will on the frontline. In the attacks the gallant SSF [Somali Salvation Front] forces killed 30 of Siad's weak soldiers, and 12 others were reported by us yesterday as being wounded. The rest of the soldiers fled for their lives.

Our reporter further said that the SSF razed to the ground all the places used by the Siad forces to store rations, medicines and arms. The reporter finally said that the SSF suffered no casualties and returned to their bases with their usual slogan: "God is great."

On 30 September, the 15th battalion of SSF forces waged a bitter and fierce attack on the puppet soldiers of Siad Barre. This was reported by our reporter in Ghel Gudut. In the fighting which took place at (El Habred), the gallant SSF forces killed nine of Siad's puppet soldiers, wounded several others and caused extensive damage to Siad's soldiers bases.

CAMEROON

AHIDJO SENDS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT'S TALIB

AB072057 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President as-Sadat of Egypt was assassinated yesterday. President Ahmadou Ahidjo has sent the following message to Abu Talib, speaker of the Egyptian parliament and acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

It is with profound and real emotion that the people of Cameroon, its government and myself, learned about the attempt in which His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, died. With the tragic death of this great man of Africa, Africa has lost one of its most prestigious sons while the international community has lost one of its partners whose courageous views were full of dignity. His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat was an artisan of the integrity and unity of his country to which he devoted his entire life. On this sorrowful occasion, please accept and convey to the family of the illustrous deceased, as well as to the Egyptian people, the heartfelt condolences of the Cameroonian people and government. Please accept also my very deep compassion.

GABON

BONGO SENDS CONDOLENCES TO TALIB, WIDOW

AB072201 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] One of renowned heads of state of our time and who was described by the Western press as the most courageous man in the world died tragically yesterday afternoon. He is Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. On 28 September this year, the successor to An-Nasir marked his 11th year at the head of the Egyptian state. On learning the tragic death of President as-Sadat the father of the renovation sent two messages -- one to Mrs Anwar as-Sadat and the other to the speaker of the Egyptian National Assembly and acting president of the republic; here are the contents of these two messages:

It was with great emotion that I learned of the tragic death of your husband, President Anwar as-Sadat. The sorrow you feel in this particularly painful circumstance is also shared by us. Please accept my sincere condolencnes and the expression of my profound sympathy. Please accept my respectful regards.

Signed: El Haji Omar Bongo, president of the Gaonese Republic

The president of the republic sent the following message to the speaker of the Egyptian national assembly:

Mr President, I learned with consternation about the tragic death of my friend and brother as-Sadat. I wish to express the profound sadness which the entire Gabonese people, its government and myself are feeling in this particularly painful circumstance. For many Gabonese President Anwar as-Sadat will, in fact, remain the living example of a shrewd, courageous and tenacious head of state who placed his spirit of dialogue at the service of Africa. In this difficult time, the Gabonese people stand by the brotherly Egyptian people with whom they fully share this sorrow. Please accept the condolences which I am sending to the government and people of Egypt. High regards.

Signed: El Hajj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic.

Also, it is the second vice prime minister and minister of mines and petroleum who will represent the Gabonese Government at the funeral of President Anwar as-Sadat.
Mr Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba leaves Libreville for Cairo tomorrow.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT'S MUBARAK

AB071710 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1403 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AZAP) -- The leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, on Tuesday sent a message of condolence to His Excellency Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Egyptian vice president, on the occasion of Mr as-Sadat's death. The message reads as follows:

I have just learned, with the most painful and profound emotion, of the brutal death of his excellency Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Republic of Egypt, in the odious attack while he was commemorating with his people one of the most striking and glorious days of the history of your (?country). [words indistinct]

On behalf of all the Zairian people united within the MPR, on my own behalf and on behalf of all my family, I send my heart-felt sympathy to the government of Egypt, its valiant people and the bereaved family of the distinguished deceased.

There is no doubt that the loss of this great man of our times will be deeply resented by all peace-loving and justice-loving people.

Throughout his life, President as-Sadat left no stone unturned in order to give peace its true meaning and value. He was filled with uncommon courage and had always accorded all events -- whatever events they were -- the exact scope they deserved. [passage indistinct].

FIRST STATE COMMISSIONER, MPR SECRETARY REMOVED

AB071459 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1405 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AZAP) -- The first state commissioner and the executive secretary of the MPR are considered to have resigned this morning, the founding president of the MPR and president of the republic said.

In fact, after the decisions reached at the seminar of reflection of the MPR Central Committee members and following the decision of the state to merge the duties of first state commissioner and those of the executive secretary, everything indicated that it was necessary to straighten matters out and to move into the implementation phase.

To this end, the two personalities were summoned to the Tshatshi Camp this morning at 1000 in order to be informed by the founding president that they were considered to have resigned.

Therefore, they can only deal with pending matters until further notice.

Article 36 of the Constitution stipulates that the founding president becomes the sole authority to take charge of the functioning of the two MPR organs during this period.

Consequently, the head of state will have free hands to reconstitute the two executive bureaus -- the Executive Council and the MPR Executive Council.

In any case, the suspense caused by this morning's event will remain and will not end until this weekend.

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS IN WAKE OF PARTY DECISION

AB071533 Paris AFP in French 1508 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Zairian Executive Council (government) and the Executive Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) -- the single party in power -- resigned on Wednesday after President Mobutu Sese Seko had received first state commissioner (Prime Minister) Nsinga Udjuu and the party's Executive Secretary Boboliko Lonkonga.

The resignation of the Executive Council and of the party's Executive Committee follows the party Central Committee's decision published last Friday and which was to the effect that the functions of first state secretary and of executive secretary have now been merged.

The two executives have been asked to ensure the expedition of current business pending the introduction of the new setup which, according to informed circles, will take place before the end of this week.

EFFORTS IN BRUSSELS TO UNITE ZAIRE OPPOSITION

PM071333 Brussels LE SOIR in French 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Toward Zairian Opposition Unity"]

[Text] Former Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl-i-bon, and Bernardin Mungul Diaka, chairman of the Council for the Liberation of Congo-Kinshasa, had a meeting in Brussels lasting 6 hours. According to a communique issued by "Zairian Opposition Unity," "They drew up a joint strategy to seize power in Zaire and thus dispelled the myth of divisions in the Zairian opposition, while reaffirming the existence of a political alternative." The communique continued: "Several working sessions will take place to define a government program corresponding to the deep aspirations of the Zairian people with whom the two men are still in constant contact," the communique concluded.

GHANA

LIMANN MESSAGE ON AS-SADAT'S 'TRAGIC DEATH'

AB071339 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, has sent a message of condolences to the government, the bereaved family and the entire people of Egypt on the tragic death of President Anwar as-Sadat. The message said Dr Limann, the government and people of Ghana received with profound shock and distress the news of Mr as-Sadat's death. It added that Ghanaians would join Egyptians in mourning this irreparable loss not only to Egypt but to Africa as a whole.

The message wished that the brotherly people of Egypt would be able to absorb this shock and resotre law and order soon in order to rebuild continued peace and progress for all.

JOE REINDORF RESIGNS AS MINISTER OF STATE

AB071847 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President Limann has accepted the resignation of Mr Joe Reindorf as minister of state and member of the Cabinet. In a letter addressed to the former attorney-general and minister of justice, the president praised his high sense of responsibility and point of honor raised in his letter of resignation and accepted them with all the seriousness and weight that the former minister placed on them. The president also thanked Mr Joe Reindorf for the respect and courtesy he had accorded him as president, head of government and state and leader of the People's National Party by [words indistinct] to him his innocence in the sordid fabracation and intrigue which compelled him to relinquish the new protfolio assigned to him in the Cabinet reshuffle.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT INDIA, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM

AB071947 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] In keeping with the long-standing and friendly relations between Ghana and India, President Limann has accepted an official invitation from the president of India to pay a state visit to India from the 10th to the 15th of this month. During the visit, the president hopes to review vital agreements between Ghana and India in the fields of transport, trade and rural development.

President Limann had earlier extended his apology to the Australian government for his inability to attend the Melbourne Summit and had also taken the opportunity to inform them of his previous acceptance to pay a state visit to India.

From India the president will also pay a 2-day official visit to Switzerland. In addition to the official discussions, the president will also take time to talk to the Presbyterian institutions in Brussels who have had long associations with this country. The president will also meet bankers, the business community and industrialists.

President Limann leaves Accra tomorrow, Thursday, 8 October.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT CALLS AS-SADAT 'GREAT AFRICAN'

AB071340 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In his message to Mrs Anwar as-Sadat, President Houphouet-Boigny expresses his admiration for the courage of the deceased great man. He describes this great head of state and great African as a man who was permanently fighting against hatred and racism in all its forms and always in search for peace.

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM UN SESSIONS

AB062010 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 81

[Text] Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews has returned home from New York (USA) where he attended the UN special session on Namibia and the 36th regular session of the General Assembly. Foreign Minister Matthews was met on arrival at the Roberts International Airport yesterday by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry, the general coordinator of the PRC [People's Redemption Council], (Kan Kalo), and many well wishers.

While Minister Matthews was in the United States, he held successful talks with U.S. government officials and businessmen and members of the Liberian community according to a foreign ministry release.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE SENDS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT'S TALIB

AB071943 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] On behalf of Niger as a whole, the head of state has sent a message of condolence to Sufi Abu Talib, the Egyptian vice president and acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In his letter President Kountche wrote: It is with deep consternation and emotion that I have just heard the sad news of the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat. Under this tragic and painful circumstance, I pray your excellency to accept and to transmit to the august, bereaved family of the "rais" and to the government and the brotherly people of Egypt the expression of my sincerest sympathy and profound compassion as well as that of the people of Niger, its supreme military council and government. May he rest in peace. Best and fraternal regards.

KOUNTCHE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AB071219 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Col Seyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, yesterday addressed the 36th ordinary session of the UN General Assembly in New York. It was at 1545 on Monday, 5 October 1981 when, suddenly, the most authorized voice -- that of the chairman of the CMS -- echoed directly from the Manhattan glass palace in New York, United States.

[Begin Kountche recording] First of all, the north must free itself from all ideas of blocks and the complex of persecution in order to rapidly undertake a certain number of major reforms concerning the very structures of the present international economic system. I am thinking particularly about a readjustment of trade relations and the stabilization of prices and of the cost of raw materials which come mostly from the developing countries and on which their economies mainly depend. The north must undertake a courageous monetary reform and, since industrialization is an inevitable step toward development, our countries will need to have access to markets and to investments; they must find the indispensable outlets on which depend the future expansion of their industrial production. Simultaneously, the north must launch a vast program of transfer of capital in favor of the countries of the south in order to increase investment, accelerate production and processing, transfer technology and stimulate and guarantee growth.

The north must also insist that the governments within it, which have not yet attained the target of .7 percent of their gross national product [to be reserved as aid to the developing countries] should make the necessary political effort to rapidly attain this level in order to promote development. This rate must be raised to 1 percent by the end of this century at the latest. Finally, the north must support and massively contribute to the world food program by particularly giving vigorous support to the implementation of the FAO program as well as the plan of action for world food security. In this connection, the portion of the (Dansk) report calling for an urgent aid program worth $4 billion per annum and the longer term measures to help the poorest countries face the cycles of famine and hunger must be welcomed with good will and serenity by the developed countries. In this regard, I would like to encourage the World Bank and the IMF to persevere in the new path they have chosen. Concerning the World Bank, I am referring to the liberalization of its operations aimed at contributing to the antipoverty program which particularly concern the agricultural and rural development sectors. As far as the IMF is concerned, I am referring to its decision to examine with interest the cases relating to the plan to increase financial assistance to member countries with low incomes when -- as it often happens -- these countries suffer from the consequences of scanty or disastrous harvests or when they face high increases in world food prices. [end recording]

The head of state did not only talk about economic problems. He also recalled Niger's great preoccupation in the face of Israel's arrogance and terrorism and the intolerable stubbornness and permanent challenge of South Africa. He said:

[Begin recording] Israel should simply know that its survival [words indistinct] does not lie in military power nor in war but in a peaceful and rapid settlement of the Palestinian problem. Its obstinate policy of aggression and of confiscation of Arab territories which it has been occupying since 1967 will be of less benefit for its own destiny than a courageous disposition to cooperate with the international community with a view to finding a just and lasting solution to this painful problem which is eminently political and human.

The case of racist South Africa is also very disturbing. After 15 years of open rebellion against the United Nations and the international community, we thought that in January 1981, the time had come for the racist authorities in that country to enjoy a peaceful victory by finally freeing Namibia within the framework they themselves had accepted: That is the provision of resolution 435. [end recording]

Before concluding his address to the UN General Assembly, President Kountche also talked about human rights, the rights of people and the principles of democracy. He affirmed that as far as Niger is concerned, man is priceless, adding that this is why all our intelligence and actions are actively directed toward the search of the well-being of the Niger citizen.

[Begin recording] To feed the Niger people well, to provide them with good houses, education and medical care and to see to it that the Niger people are worthily represented at the rendezvous of nations: This is, at the moment, all our program and ambition. People will probably not understand the pertinence of this choice unless they have -- like us -- suffered and continue to suffer from the drama of (?faith), ignorance, disease and hunger. It is only people who are facing serious privations and suffering from humiliating and excruciating sequels who can understand the significance for a people like ours of the choice to fight against food scarcity and climatic hazards and organize local development societies. Mr President, these are the objectives of our struggle, the reasons for our mobilization and the motive of our hope. Mr President, who can desire internal peace and harmony more than we do in order to be able to conceive and build? Who can desire international peace and harmony more than we do in order to ensure the establishment of mutual aid and complementarily among nations in a loyal and intensive manner? Mr President, we in Niger are ardent partisans of peace, untiring adherents of good neighborliness and fervent advocates of dialogue and entente among nations. [end recording]

After his address to the UN General Assembly yesterday, the head of state will today go to Washington where he will have a series of discussions with U.S. statesmen like Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, the secretary general of USAID and many black congressmen.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

AB071050 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has sent a message of condolence to the government and people of Egypt on the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat.

In the message he sent today before leaving Melbourne, Australia, President Shagari said he wished, on behalf of the government and people of Nigeria, to join the government and people of Egypt in mourning their courageous and intensely patriotic leader. President Shagari described the late President as-Sadat as a shining example of a humane leader and a statesman with a great vision. He said his contribution to efforts to solve one of the most difficult problems, which was the Middle East, would forever be remembered. The Nigerian leader stated that, for Africa, the death of President as-Sadat has robbed the OAU of the counsel of a wise statesman.

In conveying their own collective sorrow to Madam Sadat and the Egyptian Government, Commonwealth heads of government said they were shocked at the news of the assassination and expressed their horror at such acts of outrage. They also expressed profound hope that the determined efforts on all sides to preserve and resolve the problems in the Middle East would be the true and lasting memorial to President as-Sadat.

SHAGARI DEFENDS NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

AB070735 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has defended Nigeria's stand to develop nuclear energy. President Shagari who was responding to an address of welcome by Nigerian students in Australia disagreed with the view that the country should limit itself to the development of solar energy. The president emphasized that it was important for Nigeria to exploit all her resources for meaningful development. He pointed out that countries which have adopted similar policies have found themselves transformed within a short period.

The president told the students of efforts being made by his administration to extend higher educational facilites to meet the country's manpower needs. He assured the students that the federal government will continue to give necessary assistance and encouragement to Nigerians studying abroad to enable them to achieve their objectives. President Shagari announced that students loans scheme was being reorganized to enhance effectiveness and urged them to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the scheme. He advised the students to return home at the end of their studies and contribute their quota to the nations's development.

The students had earlier commended Nigeria's role in African and world affairs and called for early remittance of scholarship and bursary award and an increase in allowance for those holding commonwealth scholarships.

PAPERS FORCUS ON NAMIBIAN ISSUE, OJUKWU PARDON

AB061920 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Most newspapers today deal exhausitively on President Shehu Shagari's warning on Namibia and the issue of clemency for Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu. The dailies understand that Nigeria plans to fashion out a multidimensional program of action for the Commonwealth to adopt for Namiba's independence. The papers say that the president told the executive session of Commonwealth leaders in Melbourne, Australia, that the body needs to give material and moral assistance to SWAPO as well mobilize international opinion to keep pressure on the facist enclave.

The DAILY TIMES adds in its report that Commonwealth leaders are not opposed to Nigeria's program of action. According to the paper, the president warned that Namibia's independence should come to reality by the middle of next year. The TIMES learns that the leaders agreed that every possible step should be taken to force the racists on their knees.

Front and back page leaders of the dailies report that the governing National Party of Nigeria declares that the issue of pardon for Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu is not closed. The papers quote the national secretary of the party as stating that the possibility of granting Mr Ojukwu amnesty cannot be ruled out after President Shehu Shagari will have held due (?consultations) on the issue.

The NEW NIGERIAN report credits that the National Party of Nigeria says the case will have to be examined before decisions are taken. However, Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra state strongly believes that the amnesty issue has some political undertones. THE PUNCH says that the governor thinks Mr Ojukwu deserves pardon now.

An inside page report of the DAILY STAR says the Nigeria People's Party, NPP, wants President Shehu Shagari to extend the state pardon which Mr Yakubu Gowon enjoyed to Mr Ojukwu without further delay.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF AS-SADAT

AB071631 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The entire world has reacted to the death of President as-Sadat of Egypt yesterday. Everywhere it was a complete surprise. Here at home the head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, has sent messages of condolence to the Cairo authorities. Earlier, we recorded the head of state's impressions over this sad event.

[Begin Zerbo recording] It is with a deep feeling that the Upper Voltan people, the Military Committee and its government learned of the odious assassination of President as-Sadat. There is no doubt that for the entire world, President as-Sadat is a martyr of peace and justice. For Africa and for Egypt in particular, President as-Sadat was the solid and courageous artisan of national independence and integrity. [end recording]

Col Saye Zerbo has already sent the following message of condolence to the Egyptian authorities:

It was with astonishment and dismay that we learned of the odious attempt in which President Anwar as-Sadat died. On behalf of the entire people of Upper Volta, its Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, its government and on my own behalf, I am sending you our deep and heartfelt condolences. It follows that the Upper Voltan people condemn this odious act of violence and we share the great sorrows of the brotherly Egyptian people. President as-Sadat devoted his entire life to the fight for the restoration of dignity of the Egyptian people and the establishment of peace in his country. He was convinced that peace was an indispensible factor for achieving the well-being and the legitimate aspirations of his valiant people.

The death of this worthy son of Africa deprives our entire continent of one of the most illustrious combatants of this century and we are convinced that the spirit of sacrifice, of abnegation and, most of all, of courage, which characterized his political decisions, will be boldly written in our history. Your excellency, please accept this conveyance of our sincere feelings of grief and sympathy to the brotherly people of Egypt, its government and to the family of the deceased. High and fraternal regards.

Signed: Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, head of state

ANGOLA

PAPER ON CONTINUED PRESENCE OF S. AFRICAN TROOPS

EA061230 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] On 4 October JORNAL DE ANGOLA published an article headlined "Attacking FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Under the Pretext of Only Pursuing SWAPO [South-West African People[illegible]ganization]." The newspaper said that despite the fact that FAPLA had launched a vast counteroffensive which had forced the South African troops to withdraw from Xangongo, Mongua and Ongiva, the racists continued to occupy the southern part of Cunene Province.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA also indicated that South African Prime Minister Botha and Defense Minister General Malan had expected the Cuban internationalists to intervene directly against the South African positions in Xangongo, Mongua and Ongiva so that they could exploit, with the United States, the old theme of Cuban penetration in Southern Africa, thus enabling them to commit all the international reactionary forces against Angola.

It is worth stressing that in Xangongo, Mongua and Ongiva life has not yet returned to normal, because the racist invader is continuing to carry out air and ground reconnaissance and is attacking people returning to those locations, particularly the FAPLA columns which are trying to consolidate and recapture positions.

In the meantime, Angolan Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia Andre Miranda, in an interview for the ZANA news agency, said that our country might (?resort) to Article 51 of the UN Charter to enable it to call on all forces of friendly countries to expel the South African troops who are continuing to occupy positions on our territory.

The Angolan diplomat also indicated that the attempt to tinker with the settlement of the Namibian problem by linking it to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola was out of context as those Cubans were helping Angola to establish its army and further its economic development on the basis of mutual agreements signed by the two countries.

ANGOP CARRIES DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

LD071510 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0925 GMT 7 Oct 81

["Text" of 6 October Defense Ministry communique]

[Text] Luanda, 6 Oct (ANGOP) -- Forty days have elapsed since the South African invasion of our country. South African Army troops have not withdrawn from Angolan territory but are instead stepping up their armed acts of aggression while South African land forces are extending the areas of their occupation.

The racist South African Air Force is known to have committed from 18 September to 2 October at least 30 instances of violation of our airspace in the settlements of Cahama, Chibemba, Xangongo, Ngiva, Mongua, Evale, Mupa, Chivemba, Quiteve, Mulondo, (Peu-Peu), Anhanca, Virei, (Espinheira) and Baia dos Tigres.

Besides violating our airspace, the racist South African Armed Forces unleashed fresh armed attacks against Xangongo, Mongua and Ngiva, supported by armored cars, helicopter-borne troops, dogs and cavalry. These forces are concentrated mainly in (Namuculungo), (Xangalala), Mufuca, (Mahuengue), Chilanda, Namacunde, Chana Amunuei and Cuamato.

The enemy has been launching a series of barbarous acts against the defenseless inhabitants, committing murders and burning houses indiscriminately.

Toward the end of September, South African forces launched a large-scale operation against the Xangongo and Mongua settlements. The South African forces reoccupied these settlements, and thus controlled all the routes to Xangongo, (Peu-Peu), Humbe, Cateque, Mongua, Cuamato and Namacunde. The South African forces controlled Xangongo's airport and access route over the Cunene River with the help of helicopter-borne troops, jeeps and air-supported forces.

We must point out and denounce the simultaneous concentration of mixed South African and Angolan puppet forces in the (Enana) base located on Namibian territory under occupation, in preparation for a new major attack on Njiva capital of Cunene Province, to install their proteges, the puppet gangs.

The Angolan forces continue the hard battle for control of Ngiva, Mongua and Xangongo.

SOVIET GEOLOGY MINISTER MEETS DEPUTY MINISTER

EA061242 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The deputy minister of industry, Justino Fernandes, met with the Soviet minister of geology, Prof Dr Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Kozlovskiy, in Luanda yesterday. Kozlovskiy is in our country on a working visit at the invitation of the Angolan league for friendship and solidarity with peoples.

Speaking at the meeting, the deputy industry minister expressed gratitude for the courtesy call on the Ministry of Industry, emphasizing that it would contribute to strengthening relations, both in the political and industrial cooperation fields.

In reply, the Soviet geology minister praised the efforts of our party and government to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. During the meeting the two officials reviewed industrial cooperation.

The meeting was attended by the chairman of the Angolan league for friendship and solidarity with peoples, Coelho da Cruz, and the Soviet ambassador in Angola, Vadim Loginov.

Visits Lunda Norte

AB081130 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1005 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 7 Oct (ANGOP) -- A delegation of the USSR-Angola friendship society, headed by its president, Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, visited the diamond-rich province of Lunda Norte on Tuesday. The delegation members were able to admire various ventures undertaken by the Angolan Government. The delegation, which has been in Angola since Monday, visited the Cataila diamond mines, where there are various diamond exploration installations.

Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, who is also the USSR minister of geology, highly praised the work done in the province to train Angolan personnel, and he emphasized the province's importance to the economic independence of Angola.

The Soviet visitors visited the Dundo museum, the biggest of its kind in the country, where they saw cultural objects, relating in particular to the life of the Tchokwe population who live in this province. The delegation will continue its visit with a tour to Malange and Benguela Provinces on Friday.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON FOREIGN ISSUES

EA061444 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1114 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] At 1130 President Samora Machel officially opened the People's Assembly session. in his address President Samora Machel referred to various aspects of our foreign policy.

He spoke of the escalation of attacks and the occupation of part of Angolan territory by racist South Africa. This aggression is part of a broader program, Samora Machel said. (?It is aimed at placing Southern African countries into a constellation of states led by the racist boers. In his address President Samora Machel condemned this act against mankind and expressed the Mozambique people's solidarity with the Angolan people.

The South Africans are carrying out small-scale actions, which indicate to us that they are preparing for a large-scale attack against the frontline states, President Samora Machel said. He later said there have been violations of Mozambique's airspace and territory. He said the armed gangs in Mozambique are part of the racist army, for they are armed and given logistical support by the racists. He emphasized the need for the armed forces to implement the defense and security tasks laid down at the historic rally of 14 February 1981.

Machel also referred to the maneuvers being carried out by the countries forming the so-called contact group. He said they pretend to stand for the implementation of Resolution 435, but in reality all they do is defend imperialist interests. As for Mozambique's position, it is that Resolution 435 must be the starting point for Namibia's independence. SWAPO is the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Therefore, Mozambique reaffirms its support for SWAPO.

Mozambique also reaffirms its support for the ANC, the vanguard of the South African people. Its hails the military actions that have been carried out and that have been hitting apartheid in its stomach, President Samora Machel said.

Later, President Samora Machel referred to the actions of U.S. imperialism. The imperialist arrogance of the United States leads it to violate Libyan airspace and shoot down warplanes.

Machel referred to the manufacture of neutron weapons and the deployment of missiles in Europe against the wishes of all nations and all mankind, particularly the socialist countries. He referred to the U.S. military psychosis that is being manifested in Washington's refusal to sign SALT II with the USSR.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

CA071816 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr R.W. Botha, says the sudden and violent death of Egyptian President as-Sadat could have serious consequences for the Middle East. The prime minister said a lesson could be learned from President as-Sadat's death, namely, that a country should constantly be vigilant and guard its security and stability. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the Egyptian head of state's death underlines the need for worldwide action to root out this form of organized violence. He said a message of sympathy has been sent to the Egyptian Government. [passage indistinct]

WESTERN CONTACT GROUP TO RESUME TALKS ON NAMIBIA

LD062304 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] A high-level 15-member delegation representing the Western five contact group on South-West Africa is expected to launch new negotiations on the territory's future towards the middle of this month.

British Government sources say 15 October is a likely date for opening discussions with the so-called frontline African states and South Africa. Senior officials from the five countries -- the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada -- with back-up staff are due to visit Luanda and other black African capitals before going to Capetown and Windhoek. They will carry with them proposals to strengthen UN Resolution 435, the plan for a cease-fire and independence elections.

According to the British sources, the new plan includes a bill of rights designed to meet South Africa's concern about minority rights after independence. The Western delegation will be led by the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. After the delegation has completed its swing through Africa, the frontline states are expected to call on SWAPO leaders for talks aimed at reaching an agreed position on these proposals.

SWAPO OFFICIAL ON GUARANTEES FOR WHITES

LD062250 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The leader of the SWAPO-democrats in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Andreas Shipanga, says his party would not support constitutional principles that sought to entrench white minority rights in the territory. Speaking in Windhoek, he said he had made a firm stand on South Africa's demand for guarantees for the whites during his recent visit to the United States, Britain and West Germany. He said the people in South-West/Namibia wanted a state constitution enshrining fundamental human rights of all the people without exception.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ON TRADE WITH MOZAMBIQUE, FOREIGN AID

CA071730 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, today said Zimbabwe's exports will continue to be rerouted through Mozambique in an effort to reduce trade relations with apartheid-ruled South Africa. The prime minister told newsmen in Melbourne, where he is attending a Commonwealth heads-of-government meeting, that already 55 percent of Zimbabwe's petrol imports is now coming through Mozambique. He expressed hope that trade between Zimbabwe and Mozambique will soon reach the 1976 level before Mozambique cut trade links with the then-colonial regime of Ian Smith.

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe will seek assistance from the United Nations and the Commonwealth should the international community decide to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He admitted that sanctions will harm Zimbabwe's economy.

The prime minister addressed the last session of the conference. The text of his address was not available to newsmen but a ZBC reporter covering the meeting says Comrade Mugabe dealt mainly with global economic issues.